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63-2

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ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 17,250.

號十五百二千七萬一第

日七十月七年丑癸

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1913.

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11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
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1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
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11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon " " 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
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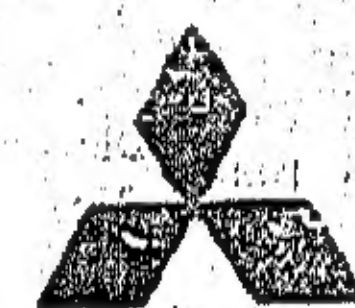
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18th, 1913.

The recently published Consular Report on the Trade of Hankow in 1912 contains the following interesting particulars of an attempt to revive the tea trade of Hunan and Hupeh:—"The authorities appear to be at length waking up to the danger of extinction which threatens the tea trade of Hankow, which with Kiukiang is the chief producing centre remaining in China. It is long since primitive methods and the policy of *laissez faire* have relegated the teas of China to a position in the world's markets inferior to those of Ceylon and India. Russia remains the only country in which China teas can be said to be predominant, and if present conditions continue, the loss of this market also can only be a question of time. The Hunan Government has now devised a scheme, the principle of which is to induce an improvement in the quality by limiting the quantity of tea for export. This is to be effected by establishing a monopoly embracing the packing and the marketing of the finished article to the foreign-buying buyers at a fixed price. A liberal schedule of fees payable by the Chinese hongs engaged in the trade is of course added to bring grist to the official mill. It would be unfair to deny any motive to the officials responsible for it except that of collecting revenue, but it is quite certain that the proposal will not achieve its avowed object of improving the quality. In the first place, any monopoly is a violation of Treaty, and in the second place monopolies lend themselves to

corruption. Endless difficulties would also arise in connection with deliveries of teas to a number of competing foreign buyers from the single godown of the monopolist guild, itself composed of rival tea hongs. No scheme can have any useful result which does not provide for the erection of modern factories in each tea district, under capable, that is to say, foreign, supervision. It is not only the method of preparation, which stands in need of reform, but also the method of growing, and this such factories would be able to secure by taking in hand the education of the producers themselves and insisting on buying only leaves of a standard quality." We quote these remarks at length, for they contain a pertinent exposure of the failure of Chinese official methods when it comes to dealing with a useful reform that touches on the daily life of the people. It is certainly a hopeful sign that the bureaucracy should have given thought at all to such a question as China's tea trade, and have made suggestions, however futile, for improving it (it may be recalled that the programme of the late SUEI CHIAO-JEN, on his appointment as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, contained no mention of the tea trade), but the suggestion only serves to show how hopeless it is to look for help from official activities. The scheme now put forward for Hunan and Hupeh was advocated some time ago for the Tibetan trade: the tea growers of Szechuan were so careless or unscrupulous in their preparation of the leaf (or stalk) for that market that it was passing out of favour even with the Tibetans, so the provincial authorities, alarmed at the prospect of the substitution of Indian tea and consequent loss of revenue, proposed to establish a monopoly in the shape of a Government Tea Company, which—alone should be permitted to sell. "In vain is the net spread in the sight of the bird"—the dealers of Szechuan showed little anxiety to be improved out of existence, and the scheme came to naught, as, we doubt not, the Hunan monopoly will also, if it has not done so already. The Foochow Trade Report repeats the tale of futile attempts at improvement, with the same pessimistic note: "Java is a cloud on the Foochow tea dealers' horizon, which is becoming more ominous every year. In quantity (which the native producers seem chiefly to aim at regardless of quality, and in spite of the efforts of the somewhat nebulous Tea Improvement Society) the crop (as a whole) promised to reach, if not exceed, the heavy figures of the 1911 season." The rapid comparative decline of the China tea trade, despite the efforts that have been made in recent years to establish a China tea cult in England, is so significant that we may be pardoned for quoting once more the figures. In 1888 China exported 289,067,000 pounds of tea, as against some 90,000,000 pounds from British India; twenty years later the figures were 210,133,000 for China, and 2,801,300 for Indian export, in addition to which the export from Ceylon had more than trebled itself during the same time. The *laissez faire* alluded to in the Hankow Trade Report is but too apparent, for whatever effective measures have been taken to improve the trade, or to prevent its further decline (there is a slight improvement in the export figures during the present century), have come from outside. It is to be feared, however, that it is too late now to do much, and that the most that can be hoped for any reforms will be the preservation of the markets not already lost. The teas of India and Ceylon have now gained so firm a hold on the taste of most countries that, even if improvements in cultivation made it possible to produce a China tea of the same quality at the same price, the tea-consuming public of those lands could not be induced to change its habits and transfer its custom.

"Random Reflections" are unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

A Concert is being arranged to take place at the City Hall on Saturday, September 6th, in aid of the building fund of the Diocesan Girls' School.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. W. Carpenter to act as Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 28th ultimo.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA ON THE "ADAMASTOR"

We are informed that two cases of cholera were discovered on the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* on Saturday, one of which proved fatal. The patients were immediately removed to hospital, and the cruiser, which was expected to leave for Portugal shortly, went into quarantine.

THE TYPHOON.

RAPID APPROACH FROM APARRI.

The typhoon yesterday was sufficiently alarming, though it passed about 50 miles to the southward of the Colony. It is probable that Macao felt its full force. Happily, comparatively little damage was done in Hongkong. On inquiry at the Observatory last night we learnt from Mr. Claxton, the Director, that the typhoon had come all the way from Yap. It was a little to the East of Aparri at 6 a.m. on Saturday morning. From Aparri to Hongkong is about 600 miles, so that it travelled at an extraordinary rate to reach Hongkong in thirty hours. It increased in velocity after passing Aparri, and on the latter part of its journey it must have travelled at the rate of over twenty miles an hour. The red signals were hoisted at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and at 10.50 the lights representing the black signals went up, indicating that the typhoon was within 300 miles of the Colony. Until about 10.25 p.m. on Saturday a moderate wind had prevailed locally, but at that hour there came a squall which registered 58 miles an hour. Then the velocity fell again to 10 miles up to midnight. After that it rose fairly steadily right up to about 11.30 a.m. yesterday, when the maximum squall occurred, showing a velocity of 105 miles an hour. It dropped to 72 miles at noon, and steadily fell to 20 miles at 10 p.m. last night. These velocities are by the Dines anemometer. The old Robinson cup anemometer only records mean velocities, which are in the proportion of 10 to 7. So that 70 miles by the Dines would be 100 by the Robinson anemometer.

The lowest reading of the barometer was 29.277 at 11.30 a.m. yesterday, and by 9 p.m. last night it had risen to 29.755. These records have been corrected for diurnal variation and reduced to sea level.

COMPARATIVELY LITTLE DAMAGE.

All the small craft found their way to the shelters—at Causeway Bay and Mongkoktsai—on Saturday evening and, as is customary when the black signals are up, the steamers in the harbour made ready for eventualities. When the three bombs were fired about five o'clock yesterday morning, big steamers moved away from the wharves, and proceeded out through the Lyemoon Pass to seek shelter in Junk Bay.

The wind continued to blow with considerable force and a very high sea was running in the harbour, sweeping the Praya and doing damage to the roadway which will cost a very large sum to repair. Quite early in the day the signals disappeared both from H.M.S. *Tamar* and Blackhead's Point, but at 9.50 the Director of the Observatory informed us by telephone that the typhoon was still approaching the island, and it was at that hour uncertain whether it would pass to the South or the East. In either case, Mr. Claxton said no great increase of wind was anticipated. He added the information that no typhoon signals could be hoisted at Blackhead's Hill, and that telegraphic communication with the Observatory was interrupted. At 11.30 came the extraordinary squall referred to above, and soon after noon, there were indications that the typhoon was passing to South of the Colony. The wind moderated and the sea calmed down.

So far as could be ascertained last evening the damage done by the typhoon, considering its strength and duration, was not great. Several junks and lighters foundered. One lighter, laden with hemp, belonging to Holt's godowns, foundered; another of the firm's lighters got alongside Blake Pier, and did much damage to the pier as well as to herself by bumping against it. A hard-wood fender had drifted from the Naval Yard up to the pier. Either the lighter or this fender badly smashed one of the iron landing stairways. The lighter was heeling over a little yesterday afternoon, indicating that she was making water. A lighter was sunk alongside the Star Ferry Wharf, and a large fishing junk foundered at the Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's pier. The Ferry Wharf has suffered some damage to the lighter parts of the structure, and all the Chinese piers east and west of the town are more or less in a state of wreckage.

The Statue pier smashed, as usual, collapsed, also the matchbox on the ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club which had been erected for the promenade concert which has twice been postponed on account of the weather. A matchbox covering at the V.R.C. was also blown down. While the storm was at its height yesterday morning an electric wire near the City Hall was blown down, coming in contact with a coolie and electrocuting him.

The eastern end of the city has suffered severely from the storm. All the binding has been washed away along Queen's Road East, the tramway is strewn with stones

and the wreckage from junks and piers. A number of godowns were flooded besides numerous ground floor shops, the occupants of which had to seek shelter in the Wanchai Police Station. A small dredger, which we understand belongs to the Government, lies wrecked near Arsenal Street, only her crane and boiler showing above the waterline. The hull of a junk was also drifting in the same vicinity, and apparently the vessel had been smashed to pieces alongside the Praya wall. The fate of her crew is unknown.

Three other junks were observed to founder near Jardine's in the height of the gale when no assistance could reach them. Two of them have completely vanished, but the third is lying off Kellett Island with only her masts and part of her stern showing above the waterline. What has happened to the crews is unknown. There have been no reports to the police concerning them, and although much wreckage has been washed up along the eastern praya, no bodies have been discovered, so it is hoped that they have managed to make their escape.

Some little anxiety is felt concerning the whereabouts of a party of members of the Corinthian Yacht Club who left for Chungchiao on a turtle hunting expedition on Saturday. As all the members of the party are competent yachtsmen, however, it is scarcely likely that they would be taken unawares, and they are in all probability in shelter awaiting a favourable opportunity to return to Hongkong.

Two well-known yachtsmen went out sailing on Saturday afternoon, one of whom was bound for Macao. No news of their whereabouts was received in the Colony last night.

The news spread in the Colony yesterday that his Excellency the Governor was out in the typhoon on the Government launch *Stanley*, but it was generally felt that his Excellency and the master of the vessel would be sufficiently weather-wise to get into a safe anchorage. His Excellency returned last night between 6 and 7 o'clock by train, having landed at Taipo.

The U.S.S. *Wilmington*, which was lying outside Taikoo Dock, fired a couple of guns during the night as signals of distress, and a tug from the Docks went to her assistance and towed her to safety.

The Peak tram cars ran at irregular intervals during the day, but the electric trams and the Kowloon ferry boats were unable to run until late in the afternoon.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE GOVERNMENT MINT LOOTED.

CANTON, August 15th.

In the afternoon of the 13th, when it was made known that the mutiny of the 1st regiment of the 2nd Brigade had been subdued, the Luk Kwan soldiers guarding the Government Mint demanded a reward from the Director, who handed out a sum of \$60,000 in twenty-cent pieces for distribution. This amount they regarded as too small, and threatened to put to death the Director and the officials in charge. The latter at once fled in alarm. The soldiers then opened the strong room and took away with them over \$1,000,000 in coins and about 100,000 taels worth of bullion. The empty Mint is now guarded by a corps of Lung's soldiers.

ENCAMPMENTS BURNED.

Late on Wednesday night the encampments of the 4th Brigade of the Land Army on the North Parade ground were set ablaze, and the soldiers (about 4,000) all fled to Yintong, where they have been remaining without encampments or provisions. It is reported that these encampments were set on fire by a certain Brigade of the Land Army, which had strongly protested against the 4th Brigade signifying their loyalty to Lung by flying a red banner.

GENERAL LUNG.

Yesterday afternoon General Lung, with several hundreds of his soldiers, made a tour of inspection around the Old City.

It is said that, as the Tath's Yamen has been partially destroyed by fire, General Lung and Wong Sze Lung will make the Bannermen's Club house (New Bund) their temporary yamen.

August 16th.

Yesterday there was great excitement in the city in consequence of reports of feverish activity for a battle between the Luk Kwan and General Lung's troops, owing to an alleged intention on the part of General Lung to disband the whole of the Luk Kwan troops. It appears, however, that there was no real foundation for this alarm, which was actually spread by Luk Kwan soldiers who had looted the city, and had not been able to get away with their booty. Their object apparently was to scare the inhabitants, and to cause them to remove their belongings elsewhere so that the looters by mingling among them might be able to escape the attentions of the police. The public, however, are still far from being assured.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, August 17th.

Wu Hon-man, ex-Tutuh of Kwang-tung, arrived at Shimbashi last night, guarded by Japanese detectives. He left the station in a motor-car.

Sun Yat-sen and other leaders of the rebellion are still in Japan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VENEREAL DISEASES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD REPORT.

LONDON, August 18th.

It appears that there has been a Local Government Board Enquiry into venereal disease at the instance of Mr. John Burns during the past year.

The report was issued on Friday evening.

It expresses disapproval of notification as tending to concealment and delay in treatment, and hopes that the operation of the Insurance Act will lead to the detection of much of the disease hitherto neglected. It further says that the disease could be made outstanding if early recourse to skilled treatment could be made the rule instead of the exception. This result was impossible unless a very frank attitude on the whole subject is adopted, and the importance of its public health aspect realised.

CHESTERFIELD BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, August 16th.

Mr. Asquith has telegraphed to Mr. Kenyon, the nominee of the Miners' Federation and the Dockers' Union, wishing him success.

The Miners' Federation Executive have repudiated Mr. Kenyon whom the Derbyshire miners are supporting.

A split among the miners on the subject of Liberalism and Labour is expected.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a message to Mr. Christie, declares that the Government are afraid to interfere with the open organisation of Ulster to resist Home Rule because the majority of people in Great Britain would support Ulster in resisting.

A later telegram states that Messrs. Kenyon, Christie, and Scurr (Socialist) have been duly nominated at Chesterfield.

GOVERNOR SULZER REFUSES TO SURRENDER EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

ALBANY, August 16th.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn of New York has called upon Governor Sulzer to surrender executive authority.

Governor Sulzer has locked the doors of the Capitol and placed numerous guards over them. He has proposed that he and Glynn should prepare a statement of the case for presentation to the Courts, and this will probably be done.

LATER.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn has declined to submit the question to the Courts, and declares his intention to perform the functions of Governor.

CYCLONE SWEEPS CANADA.

LONDON, August 16th.

A message from Winnipeg states that a cyclone has swept the North-West over an area 100 miles wide and 700 miles long.

The damage done to the grainfields in Manitoba and part of Saskatchewan is very heavy, many barns and granaries being unroofed or overturned.

LATER.

Later details received regarding the cyclone considerably modify the reports of the damage done. Though the crops have been flattened, the grain is only in the milk stage and may recover under a hot sun, in which the loss would be fractional; also, the downpour should make the yield greater.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, August 16th.

The Unionist Headquarters at Belfast have received letters from Orangemen in Vancouver enclosing £210 sterling, and from Melbourne enclosing £200 as contributions to fight against Home Rule.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKANS.

DEMOCRILISATION IN FULL SWING.

LONDON, August 17th.

Reuter's correspondent has arrived at Sofia from Bukharest, and says that democrilisation is in full swing, at every station and field. The trains are crammed with the disbanded soldiers, who all looked well and were in excellent spirits, giving no impression of a beaten Army. On the contrary, their bearing was most soldierly and disciplined. Among the Army there is great bitterness against Roumania, whose intervention, they declare, reduced Bulgaria to impotence.

The foreign Military Attachés seem to think that the position of the Bulgarians when the armistice was concluded was decidedly favourable. They were actually in the process of out-flanking the Greek Army, which in a couple of days had been enveloped and forced to retreat.

The scenes in the country, at the stations, and in Sofia betoken a spirit of national rising against the misfortune. The people are hailing the troops with a great patriotic enthusiasm.

REJOICINGS AT SOFIA.

When the troops of the Sofia division returned they were acclaimed by large crowds, who showered flowers over them. King Ferdinand was crowned with a wreath of leaves as he rode at the head of a number of high officers, who were similarly wreathed.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, August 16th.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday. The Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, and the Speaker in the House of Commons, read the King's Speech. It said that the visit of President Poincaré was a source of great gratification, and the manifestations of goodwill to which it gave rise afford a fresh guarantee of the continuance of the cordial friendship uniting the two countries.

THE BALKAN WAR.

The speech refers to the Conference of Balkan delegates in London which agreed on a Treaty of Peace, and much regrets that the renewal of hostilities between the different nationalities again created a state of war accompanied by many deplorable incidents.

THE KING'S SATISFACTION.

"It is satisfactory," the Speech proceeds, "that the Conference of belligerents at Bukharest has led to the cessation of hostilities, which I hope will be permanent. It is a cause of great satisfaction to me that the Great Powers have kept constantly in touch with each other, and my Government has done all in its power to facilitate the interchange of views, and co-operation in action through the Ambassadors in London."

THE SOUDAN LOANS.

The Speech further expresses satisfaction in the passing of the Soudan Temperance and Mental Deficiency Bills. The King had pleasure in assenting to the Soudan Loan Bills, which His Majesty confidently hoped would not only add to the prosperity of that territory, but would afford increased sources of supply to the cotton industry of Britain.

COLONIAL LEGAL APPEALS.

"The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill will," His Majesty concluded, "assure that the Supreme Tribunal of the Empire will be fully and adequately constituted so as to meet the growing requirements of my Indian Empire and my Dominions Overseas."

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR POSTMEN.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, August 16th.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the conditions of Post Office servants recommends increased pay, Trade-Union recognition, a 48 hours' week for postmen, and no abolition of Christmas boxes.

LONDONDERRY QUIET.

LONDON, August 16th.

Londonderry was quiet on the arrival of the troops.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & CO.), LTD.

THE Steamship
"GLENROY" (Capt. H. W. L. HOLMAN),
 FOR GLASGOW AND ANTWERP.
 The above Steamer will be despatched for the
 ports named, on or about 24th August, 1913.
"GLENFARG" (Capt. W. L. HARTNELL),
 FOR GLASGOW AND LEITH.
 This Steamer will be despatched for the above
 ports on or about 28th August, 1913.
 The S.S. "GLENROY" has excellent accom-
 modation for a few Saloon passengers, and the
 S.S. "GLENFARG" can accommodate 21
 passengers.
 These Steamers are fitted with Electric Light
 and Fans in every cabin, and carry qualified
 Doctors and Stewards.
 Passengers to London will be landed at Ply-
 mouth, and transported by Rail (1st Class) free
 of charge, from Plymouth to London, and the
 S.S. "GLENFARG" is particularly directed to the moderate
 rate charged, viz.:—
SALOON PASSAGE, HONGKONG TO
LONDON, ANTWERP, GLASGOW
OR LEITH, £40.
 For freight or passage, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 9th August, 1913. [960]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
 For NEW YORK via PORTS AND
 SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "BLOEMFONTEIN"
 On or about 22nd August.
 For freight and further information
 apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th August, 1913. [949]

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.
 (BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP LINES, LTD.)

THE Steamship
"KANSAS,"
 Captain R. Linklater, will be despatched from
 Hongkong on or about 2nd September for
 BOSTON AND NEW YORK
 (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).
 For freight and further particulars, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th August, 1913. [965]

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Silk ex T.K.K. str. *Shingwa Maru*,
 which left Hongkong on the 12th July,
 arrived in New York at 8 a.m.,
 on the 13th August, being five days and
 nine hours after steamer's arrival at San
 Francisco.
 The Silk ex T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru*
 arrived in New York at 8 a.m.,
 on the 11th August, being five days nine
 hours after steamer's arrival at San
 Francisco.
 The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice* left
 Shanghai on the 16th August, at 6 a.m.,
 and may be expected here on or about the
 10th August, at 6 p.m.
 The P. & O. str. *Fore* left Singapore
 for this port on the 16th August, at 7 a.m.,
 and is due here on the 21st August, at
 about 6 a.m.
 The str. *Biluma*, from Calcutta, left
 Singapore on the 15th August, and may
 be expected here on or about the 20th
 August, a.m.
 The str. *Torilla*, from Kobe, left Moji
 on the 14th August, a.m., and may be
 expected here on or about the 10th August.

PASSED THE CANAL.

July 15th—*Idomeneus*, *Sumatra*, *Kiota*,
Bakam Maru.
 July 18th—*Aki Maru*, *Austria*.
 July 26th—*Bondard*, *Deucalion*, *Lutov*,
Nubia, *Patroclus*, *Sambha*, *Atrous*,
Sengambia.
 August 1st—*Armand Behic*, *Sado Maru*,
Scharnhorst.
 August 5th—*Jason*, *Alesia*, *Loomedon*.
 August 8th—*Antenor*, *Kintuck*, *Nile*,
Stentor.
 August 12th—*Beatty*, *Diomed*, *Indien*,
Athenier, *Perez Ludovic*, *Sanda*, *Adams*,
Antiquite, *Titan*, *Faust*, *Bulaw*, *Kish*.
 August 15th—*Andran*, *Kaga Maru*,
Quip, *P. E. Friedrich*, *Sororia*, *Tungu*
Maru, *Pedemachus*, *Wing Castle*, *Den of*
Glamis, *Paul Leati*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

August 15th—*Jessie*, *Seppia*, *Atlanti-*
que.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at 10 a.m.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FALLS OF ORCHY	Brit. str.	—	S. Barcham	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARADIA	Brit. str.	—	K. Christiansen	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst., at Noon
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SILBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd inst.
HAVRE, EMDEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 24th Sept.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & HAMBURG, &c.	BERMUDA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 26th inst.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES via SINGAPORE, S'PORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & P'LAND	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
NAPLES, GENOA, ANCONA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
TRIESTE, FLORENCE, VENICE via SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
TRIESTE, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
GLASGOW & ANTWERP	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and/or TACOMA & P'LAND (Or.)	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
MANILA via SINGAPORE, S'PORE, COLOMBO, &c.	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
JAPAN	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE via SHANGHAI	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & YOKKAICHI	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
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YOKOHAMA, KOBE & YOKKAICHI	CHINA	Ger. str.	k. w.	K. Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., at 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & Y						

THE BANK LINE. LIMITED.

(ANDREW WEIR & CO.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO TAKE PLACE AS MAY BE ARRANGED FROM HONGKONG TO

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE AND TACOMA. CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
From Hongkong: 30th August. Connecting with "TYMERIC" 12th Sept.
From Colombo: 12th Sept.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR," 4,600 tons, Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJOI on 20th August.
S.S. "DILWARA," 5,328 tons, Captain G. N. Ramo, R.N.R., will be despatched to YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJOI on 24th August.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "THONGWA," 6,298 tons, Captain O. M. Robins, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 19th August.
S.S. "TORILLA," 5,295 tons, Capt. C. J. Swanson, will be despatched as above on 23rd August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

"THE BIG 4"

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

	COMFORT.	FROM HONGKONG calling at
MONGOLIA 27,000 tons, twin screws		SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
MANCHURIA 27,000 tons, twin screws		KOBE (via Inland Sea),
KOREA 18,000 tons, twin screws		YOKOHAMA and HONO-
SIBERIA 18,000 tons, twin screws		LULU (the "Paradise of the
(NILE ... 11,000 tons, ALPS ... 10,200 tons, PELUS ... 9,000 tons.		Pacific) through Service via
	SPEED.	NEW YORK to Europe.

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.

Lights, Fans, Swimming Tank, Band, Cuisine, Games, Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and Bilge Keels.

The Cost: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is £120. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £65 to London (return ticket £109) and to San Francisco £36. SPECIAL RATES to Officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.	Tons	Starting
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Aug., at 1 p.m.
PERIA	9,300	SATURDAY, 15th Sept. at Noon.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 20th Sept. at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 4th Oct. at 1 p.m.
CHINA	10,200	TUESDAY, 14th Oct. at Noon.
MANCHURIA	27,000	TUESDAY, 21st Oct. at 1 p.m.
NILE	11,000	TUESDAY, 28th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 9th Nov. at 1 p.m.

• INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
Passengers holding through Tickets have the privilege of travelling by Train between KOBE and YOKOHAMA Free of Charge.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

FROM HONGKONG.	Arrive Manila.	FROM MANILA.	Due Hongkong.
13th Sept. ... PERIA	15th Sept.	14th Aug. ... MONGOLIA	16th Aug.
14th Oct. ... CHINA	16th Oct.	2nd Sept. ... PERIA	4th Sept.
23rd Oct. ... NILE	30th Oct.	10th Sept. ... KOREA	12th Sept.
25th Nov. ... PERIA	27th Nov.	24th Sept. ... SIBERIA	26th Sept.
30th Dec. ... CHINA	1st Jan.	2nd Oct. ... CHINA	4th Oct.

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

King's Building (opposite Blake Pier). TELEPHONE No. 141.

O. H. RITTER, Acting Agent.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition—San Francisco—1915.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN, VIA SHANGHAI.

For STEAMER To SAIL.

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	MAGELLAN	On 25th Aug., at 7 A.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CHILI	On 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.

TRANSHIPMENT on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA, at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours Railway from MARSEILLES to LONDON. Interpreters meet passengers on their arrival in MARSEILLES.

For further particulars apply to

M. C. DE BUSSIERRE, ACTING AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1913.

8 a.m. FATSHAN.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
9 p.m. FATSHAN.	2 p.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

TUESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1913.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. KINSHAN.
9 p.m. FATSHAN.	2 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. HONAM.

A Telephone Service has been recently installed on the Canton Company's Steamers. Day Steamers Call No. 776, Night Steamers Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI AN, Tons 1,651. S.S. SUI AN, Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1913.

The Company's Steamship

"SUI AN"

Will depart from the Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This Steamer connects with the Excursion Steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOL-SANG, 457 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 538 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANGU". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.



SAN FRANCISCO

SCENIC ROUTE

TRANS-PACIFIC

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

TRANS-CONTINENTAL

WESTERN PACIFIC

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—21 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU ... 22,000 tons.

S.S. CHIYO MARU ... 22,000 tons.

S.S. SHINYO MARU ... 22,000 tons.

AND

S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (Intermediate)

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 tons. (Intermediate)

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—String Orchestra, Daily Tank Bathing, Cricket, Baseball, Dances, and Free Newspaper containing World's Happenings by Wireless.

WESTERN PACIFIC-DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

The T.K.K. Liners connect at San Francisco with the Palatial Trains of the Western-Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tourists' Sleepers. Dining Cars—Observation Cars. Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots.

New Lands, Cities and Scenery—Hundreds of Miles through the Gorgeous Scenery of the Sierras—Feather River Canon—and the Royal Gorge of Colorado. Convenient connections at Chicago with Trains for New York (Transatlantic Steamers) and other Eastern ports.

When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC-ROUTE ask for Ticket form No. 626.

C. LACY GOODRICH,

GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT,

75, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA, and KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.



Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government

MONTHLY EAST SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE)

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "AFRICA," 8,340 tons, will leave as above on 15th Sept. at 4 p.m.

Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers, no extras, no tips, no liquor Cabins. Doctor, Stewardess, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice), £50 1st, £36 2nd, £19 3rd Class.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE) VIA STRAITS (CALCUTTA), COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "VORWAERTS," 12,900 tons, will leave as above about 2nd Sept.

These Steamers of large tonnage are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for Saloon Passengers. No Surtax. Doctor, Stewardess, Wireless Telegraphy.

RAILWAY FARES: Trieste-London.

BY SIMPLON EXPRESS: Via Venice, Milan, Simplon, Lausanne, Paris, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £23.15, II £16.16.

BY ST. GOTTHARD EXPRESS: Via Venice, Milan, St. Gotthard, Lucerne, Bâle, Leon, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £23.15, II £16.16.

BY GERMANY EXPRESS: Via Vienna, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, Class I £21.11, II £16.9.

BY TAVERN EXPRESS: Via Munich, Cologne, Hook or Flushing, Class I £21.12, II £16.15.

TO SHANGHAI.

S.S. "AFRICA," 8,340 tons, will leave as above on 31st August, at 6 A.M.

FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, £6 1st, £4 2nd, £2 3rd Class.

TO KOBE VIA SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "AUSTRIA," 14,000 tons, will leave as above about 10th August.

Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea & Danube, also North & South America.

Hongkong, 18th August 1913.

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Prinsep Building.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION STEAMER TONS DATE OF SAILING.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, "YEDDO" ... 7,200 ... On 7th Sept.

KOBE and MOJOI ... For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

ARTHUR NILSSON & Co.,
YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due	Due
to	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	(Brindisi 2 days earlier)	PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
to	COLOMBO	MARSEILLES and LONDON		
Steamer	Noon, SATURDAY	Steamer	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
ARCADIA	Aug. 30	MACEDONIA	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
DEVANHA	Sept. 13	MALWA	Oct. 11	Oct. 17
ASSAYE	Sept. 27	MOOLTAN	Oct. 25	Oct. 31
CHINA	October 11	Through Steamer	Nov. 8	Nov. 14
DELTA	October 25	MARMORA	Nov. 22	Nov. 28
INDIA	Nov. 9	MOLDAVIA	Dec. 6	Dec. 12

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

On and after the present date the Fares to London and Marseilles will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	3rd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£55.	£29.	£16.	£55.	£29.	£16.
MARSEILLES	£51.	£25.	£13.	£51.	£25.	£13.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Due	Due
HONGKONG	MARSEILLES	LONDON	About
NAMUR	Aug. 20	Sept. 25	Oct. 5
NANKIN	Sept. 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 19
NANZAN	Sept. 17	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
NORE	Oct. 1	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
NILE	Oct. 15	Nov. 19	Nov. 29
SYRIA	Oct. 29	Dec. 2	Dec. 11
SUMATEA	Nov. 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 24

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £25 Return.

2nd Saloon £25 Single; £12 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

F. A. HEWITT, SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP. VIA SINGA.	MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	WED'DAY, 27th Aug., at Daylight.
FORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KITANO MARU	16,000	WED'DAY, 10th Sept., at D'light.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJOI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, Aug., at 4 P.M.
	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,500	WED'DAY, 27th Aug., at Noon
	KUMANO MARU	9,500	WED'DAY, 24th Sept., at Noon
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	KIRIN MARU	6,000	SATURDAY, 23rd August.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	JINSEN MARU	6,000	MONDAY, 18th August.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 28th Aug., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	12,000	MONDAY, 18th August.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	9,500	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., at 11 A.M.

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Cargo only.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MINERS' STRIKE AT VANCOUVER.

Victoria (B.C.), August 16th.

The presence of the militia is checking the rioting in the coal fields, but the Ladysmith district is still under mob rule. Scores of non-unionists have been escorted from the towns, and Orientals have been driven out.

Four hundred additional troops have been despatched from Vancouver to Victoria. A number of mine managers have been forced to take refuge in the hills, business men are leaving the towns, and a number of houses have been burnt.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

WHY GERMANY DECLINED TO PARTICIPATE.

BERLIN, August 17th.

The semi-official newspaper "Norddeutsche" says that the German Government, which was approached on the question of participation in the San Francisco exhibition in the friendliest way, did not reach a decision not to participate with a light heart, but the Government has to reckon on the reluctance of German commercial circles, which was due to a general weariness of exhibitions. The inauguration of the Panama Canal would probably afford a fitting opportunity of showing the interest of Germany in this mighty achievement, for which the world was indebted to the United States.

MEXICAN PAPERS ATTACK AMERICAN DOCTOR.

New York, August 17th.

A telegram from Mexico states that most of the newspapers violently attack Dr. Hale, who had been in Mexico some months before Mr. Lind for the purpose of informing President Wilson of the situation. Dr. Hale has received dozens of warnings of his danger of arrest and expulsion.

THE DAVIS CUP.

NOW FOREIGN AND DUTABLE.

New York, August 17th.

Customs officers at New York seized the Davis Cup, and when the English tennis players arrived, refused to return it till the duty was paid, declaring that the cup became foreign property when the Englishmen won it.

THE PRIZE RING.

SYDNEY, August 17th.

Bill Lang defeated Petty Officer Curran on points in a twenty round contest.

INTERESTING SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, August 16th.

Kaid Maclean has become engaged to the daughter of the late General Sir Harry Prendergast.

MRS. PANKHURST.

LONDON, August 17th.

Mrs. Pankhurst has gone to France to undergo a cure.

"DAILY MAIL" WATERPLANE RACE.

LONDON, August 17th.

Amid sunshine and calm the Daily Mail waterplane race for £5,000, confined to machines with British engines, commenced on Saturday.

Mr. Hawker, on a Sopwith biplane, left Southampton, cheered by throngs of people, on the 1,600 mile course round Great Britain, via Ramsgate, Yarmouth, Aberdeen, Cromarty, Oban, Dublin, and Falmouth. Flying high and fast, he was again cheered at the various coast towns.

Mr. McClean, the only other competitor, starts later in the afternoon.

A later message says that Hawker arrived at Yarmouth in four and a-half hours. McClean is expected to start on Monday.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 17th.

Kent drew with Somerset at Taunton. Hants beat Sussex at Southampton by five wickets.

Leicestershire defeated Worcestershire at Worcester by eight runs.

Lancashire beat Middlesex at Liverpool by an innings and 11 runs.

Gloucestershire beat Warwickshire at Cheltenham by 247 runs.

Yorkshire beat Surrey by an innings and 19 runs at the Oval.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ninety-sixth ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 16th inst. in the City Hall, when the ninety-sixth report of the Court of Directors was submitted. Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Chairman), presided, and there were present:—Messrs. G. Friesland, C. S. Gubbay, P. H. Holyoak, G. R. Laurens, F. Lieb, W. L. Pattenden, J. A. Plummer, H. A. Siebs and the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim (directors), Messrs. N. J. Stabb (Chief Manager), A. C. Hynes, W. R. P. Thurstfield, F. H. Thomas, A. H. Barlow, C. M. Young, P. C. Potts, W. H. Purcell, D. H. Silas, L. N. Lefe, A. J. P. Purnett, F. B. L. Bowley, A. R. Lowe, E. Howard, L. Berindogane, S. H. Michael, W. Dunbar, J. H. N. Mody, E. H. Ray, S. R. Carhill, H. M. H. Nemazee, D. K. Moss, J. W. C. Bonnar, J. W. Taylor, A. E. Griffin, C. Pemberton, W. E. Clarke, Ellis Kadourie, Rev. L. Robert, Messrs. Tang Chi Ngan, Ho Wing, Chau Siu Ki, Tsang Foo, Lau Tak Po, Wong Leung Hin, Yeung Hin Pong, Ho Fook and Lo Cheung Shiu.

The Chief Manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, I shall, with your permission, take them as read. I think you will agree that another very satisfactory result is added to the records of the Bank, and I trust you will approve of the proposed division of profits, which is practically the same as the distribution made at this time last year, viz:—

A dividend of £2 per share.
\$250,000 added to the silver reserve fund.

\$250,000 written off Bank premises account.

The balance remaining to be carried forward to the current half-year amounts to \$2,052,452.91, being some \$41,000 more than was brought in from the previous account. You will see from the report that a part of our earnings has again been diverted to writing down sterling reserve fund investments. The great demands on capital of late and consequent high rates of interest obtainable have caused a further decline in all first class securities, making it necessary to adjust our book values below the point which, last year, we had hoped would prove low water mark. Our holding of £1,900,000 Consols has been written down from £900,000 to £864,000 and now stands in the books at 72, and other sterling securities from £334,990 to £329,100; to effect these adjustments and maintain the fund at £1,500,000 we purchased £45,000 3 per cent. exchequer bonds due 1930 at 97½, which have been placed in the books at 93. The net cost, viz., £43,918 11s. 11d. at 1/11 9/10—\$447,340.60, was, as already mentioned, met out of the half-year's profits. Recent experience makes one somewhat diffident in venturing an opinion with regard to future values of even first class securities; I shall therefore confine myself to the remark that our investments seem to be written down to very conservative figures. I may mention that the same remark also applies to investments outside the sterling reserve fund, appearing in the accounts under heading of "Indian Government Rupee Paper," and "Colonial and other securities." Apart from the sterling reserve fund, there are few changes of outstanding interest in the figures of the balance sheet. The total of current accounts and fixed deposits in gold is £9,300,000 against £10 millions on 31st December last and £9½ millions on 30th June, 1912, and silver current accounts and fixed deposits stand at \$30 lacs below the December figures but \$33 lacs higher than at this time last year. Bills payable show an increase of some \$10 millions compared with the figures of a year ago, while on the other side of the account, cash, coin lodged with the Government against note-issues, and bullion in hand and in transit, taken together, are \$7½ millions against \$69 millions on 30th June, 1912. Bills discounted, loans and credits and bills receivable approximate closely to the figures at this period last year. The only other item to which I shall refer is Bank premises account. This now stands at \$61 lacs and will be further increased during the present half year by some \$5 or \$7 lacs for expenditure still to be met. I am sure the policy of continuing to write down our property will commend itself to you. The new building in London is nearing completion and you will be pleased to hear that we expect to move in some time next month.

TRADE CONDITIONS AND THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

Active trade conditions practically all over the world and a good demand for money in most countries have been the features of the period under review, and China, notwithstanding political unrest, has shared in the general activity to a greater extent than might have been expected, if we take into consideration the unprecedentedly large accumulations of silver, in the form of bars, dollars, and sycee in Shanghai and North China. Owing to unsettled conditions hard coin has no doubt gravitated to the Treaty ports as being the safest depositories and trade has naturally been handicapped by the fact that money, instead of circulating freely, is being hoarded. Conditions in

China were steadily improving until the outbreak of the recent trouble caused another setback, and I regret to say that at present business generally is seriously hampered. It is to be hoped that these internal disturbances will speedily end, and once confidence is restored and merchants are able to move goods with safety, I feel sure we shall see trade active in the Far East. With regard to the present disturbances, I should like to especially refer to Shanghai, where the recent fighting was the cause of considerable anxiety. I cannot but think that in view of the large population and enormous financial interests in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, steps should be taken to prevent life and property being exposed to such grave risks as those lately encountered. The interests of China are identical with those of other nations in this respect, for it is conceivable that losses could be incurred of such magnitude that an indemnity to meet them might cripple the country financially for many years.

THE SEXTUPLE LOAN.

When addressing you in February last, my predecessor in the chair announced to you that a satisfactory agreement had been arrived at between the Chinese Government and the Sextuple Group with regard to the terms of a loan of £25,000,000, the concluding formalities of which awaited only the completion of arrangements between the Chinese Government and the Powers interested, for the appointment of suitable foreigners to the advisory and executive posts contemplated by the loan agreement. The discussion of this matter took longer than was anticipated, and in the meantime, in the latter part of March, the unexpected announcement was made that the American Group, for reasons which were published in an official communication to the Press, had withdrawn from the Sextuple consortium. The American share was, however, taken over by the five remaining groups, and on the 26th April, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, the reorganisation loan was signed. The loan of £25,000,000 was issued on the 31st of May simultaneously in London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg and Brussels, and the success it achieved bore testimony to the concurrence of the public with the wisdom of the policy which had been so patiently adhered to by our own and the other Governments, and the necessity for proper safeguards in respect to security and the expenditure of funds, on which that policy was based. The purpose of the loan, aimed at releasing the resources of the present drain upon their resources, by the consolidation and centralisation of Provincial loans contracted under the late dynasty, and by the disbandment of unnecessary troops; while, at the same time, it provides the Chinese Government with substantial funds for carrying on the administration during the period of transition from a provincial to a centralised fiscal system, and for the reorganisation and reform of the loan, which constitutes the security of the loan. The efforts of the older statesmen in Peking to grapple with this task of financial reorganisation are being watched with the keenest anxiety by all who have the interests of this great country at heart, and who believe, like ourselves, in its recuperative power and immense capability for development under a wise financial administration. It is not too much to say that upon the result of these efforts depends the whole future of China, and her ability to borrow on the markets of foreign nations the further sums which are still essential for the industrial development on which she must depend for her growing economic needs. The solution of these grave and vital questions cannot but be retarded, and the future of the country jeopardised, by persistence in party strife and jealousies. The restoration of political cohesion and financial stability must outweigh and precede constitutional ideals, and I express the earnest hope that the younger politicians of China will realise in what direction the efforts of true patriotism should lie, at this the gravest juncture in the history of their country.

RETIREMENT OF MR. HUNTER. Gentlemen, before sitting down, I would like to take this opportunity to express the regret felt by your Directors at the retirement of Mr. H. E. L. Hunter. Mr. Hunter has rendered valuable services to the Bank, and I think it only right to refer specially to the able manner in which he managed our Shanghai branch during very trying and difficult times. His sterling qualities are known to everyone who came in contact with him, and I feel sure I voice the feelings of you all in expressing very sincere regret at the loss of his services and in wishing him many happy and prosperous years at home. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may put to the chair.

There were no questions, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, as presented.

Mr. Youso said—Gentlemen,—I think you will all agree that the statement the Chairman has put before us is a very satisfactory one, and results largely from

the talented administration of the Bank's affairs. It is very satisfactory to see the sterling reserve kept at a realisable value of £1,600,000, although to do this has necessitated large drawings from the half-year's profits, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of such expenditure. As our Chairman pointed out, in this part of the world we have been living in troublous times, and it is with some relief that the present position permits us to have reasonable hopes of a period of peace. It is particularly pleasing to see China emerging from her troubles without, so far as we know at present, having handicapped her development by making herself liable for indemnities to foreign Powers. We now look forward to the time when good government will eliminate such risks as have been recently run by the inhabitants of Shanghai and other Treaty ports. Gentlemen, it is with much pleasure that I second the report.

The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Bowley proposed that the appointment of Mr. P. H. Holyoak and the Hon. Mr. D. Landale as Directors be confirmed.

Mr. Lefe seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to. The CHAIRMAN said that is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB "AT HOME."

ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

On Saturday the Kowloon Cricket Club held an "At Home" at the Club Pavilion and ground, and notwithstanding that heavy rain in the latter part of the afternoon caused the abandonment of the team spoon tournament when at a most interesting and exciting stage, those present managed to spend an enjoyable afternoon.

The annual presentation of prizes afterwards took place. Mr. P. R. Wolf, the acting-President of the Club, in the course of a short speech, referred to the success of the Club in the Cricket League last season. They had attained the second place, and he hoped that next season they would come out at the top. In the previous season they won the Tennis League trophy, but this year, unfortunately, they had the same position as in the Cricket League, No. 2 on the table. Still he thought that was very gratifying. He thanked Mr. Green for the very able way in which he had run the tennis tournament this year, and also Mr. Mead for taking over Mr. Green's duties while he was away. The games were keenly contested, and the handicapping was very good. There was certainly one thing which might have been a greater success, and that was the American tournament. He hoped that if the Club had another such tournament next season some of the players would be more sporting, and play them out to a finish, and not abandon them as soon as they saw they had no chance of winning. He thought all members of the Kowloon Cricket Club should be very thankful for the splendid opportunities they had for sport and on such cheap terms. (Hear, hear.) In regard to the prizes, no one could complain that he did not get a chance, because there were sufficient for all. He understood that those who did not win a prize in the tournaments and turned up that day to play would get a spoon. He believed that he was one of the winners of the spoons, (laughter.) He then called upon Mrs. C. W. Jeffries, the wife of the Hon. Treasurer, to present the prizes.

The prizes were handed to the successful players in accordance with the following list:—

TENNIS SECTION.
Club Championship.—S. E. Green.
Championship Final Round.—1. Major Hunter; 2. Lieut. Beattie.
"A" Class Singles Handicap.—1. S. E. Green; 2. E. Abraham.
"B" Class Singles Handicap.—1. G. Wolf; 2. K. Macaskill.
"C" Class Singles Handicap.—1. H. S. Rouse; 2. A. Biermann.
Scottish Pair.—1. Major Hunter and Captain Clarke; 2. D. J. MacKenzie and H. E. Stevens.
American "A" Class Singles.—1. S. E. Green; 2. H. E. Stevens.
American "B" Class Singles.—1. G. Wolf; 2. H. S. Rouse.
American Doubles.—1. C. W. Jeffries and H. Evans; 2. F. D. Haigh and J. H. Mead.

CRICKET SECTION.
1st XI.—Bowling, K. Macaskill; fielding, H. S. Rouse; batting, Eng.-Lt. E. C. Smith.
2nd XI.—Bowling, G. Wolf; batting, L. Whyte; best all-round, D. J. MacKenzie.
In the spoon tournament the results at the close were as follows:—
A team (Green and Chunging, Cope and Wolf, Rouse and Jack). 40.
B team (Beattie and Brown, P. H. Wolf and Davidson, E. and R. Abraham). 34.
C team (Stevens and Elson, Wood and Mead, Brown and Haigh). 29.
B team (Pile and Weaver, Jeffries and Macaskill, Bryson and May). 23.

On the proposition of Mr. Brawn, the Hon. Secretary, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Jeffries for presenting the prizes, and Mr. Jeffries, replying on behalf of his wife, expressed the thanks of the Committee and members of the Club to the donors of the handsome prizes.

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[43]

V.R.C. AQUATIC SPORTS.

THIRD NIGHT FETE.

The third night aquatic fete promoted by the V.R.C. was brought off on Saturday, and proved a great success. This was largely due to the sporting spirit displayed by the veterans, who turned out to a man to compete for honours in the ladies' nomination competition, and incidentally to show the younger generation of swimmers that they had not altogether forgotten an art in which they used to excel. There were also some interesting swimming events on the programme, and the committee carried things through to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Band of the 8th Rajputs played selections of music during the evening. The officials were:—

Starters.—Messrs. A. E. Alves and F. Lammer.
Timekeepers.—Messrs. A. S. Ellis, T. Rowan and E. Frohlich.
Water Polo Referee.—Mr. A. E. Alves.
Umpire.—Mr. W. Logan.
Judges.—Messrs. A. A. Alves, F. Lammer, A. Rodger, W. Anderson, G. L. Duncan, R. C. Witchell and G. Sewell.
Competitors' Stewards.—Messrs. Crowther Smith, F. P. Lanfesty and F. Taylor.
Results of events were as follows:—

THREE LENGTHS HANDICAP (75 yards).—First heat: 1, L. C. R. Souza, receives 3secs.; 2, H. J. White, receives 8secs. Time, 40 2/5secs. Second heat: 1, R. C. Witchell, receives 3secs.; 2, F. L. da Rosa, receives 4secs. Time, 43 3/5secs. FINAL.—1, L. C. R. Souza, 47 3/5secs.; 2, R. C. Witchell, 47 4/5secs.

This proved an excellent race, and great excitement prevailed among the spectators during the struggle between the first and second men in the final stages. White led in the first and second lengths, but the pace proved too warm for him and Souza, and they fell out in the last lap, leaving Witchell and Souza racing almost level. Nearing the finish of the lap Witchell had a slight lead on Souza, but the latter put on a final spurt and just succeeded in securing first place by a touch. It was so close a shave that very few of the spectators saw it, and quite a number of them were of opinion that the result was a tie.

RUNNING HEADER FROM SPRING BOARD.—1, G. E. Lacey, 39 points; 2, S. Jex, 38 points. This was another sealed handicap event, and points were allowed for form, distance, entry and recovery.

LADIES' NOMINATION.—1, A. E. Durrich; 2, D. Carvalho.

This was the event of the evening, and since the last interport swim probably no aquatic competition held in the Colony has created more amusement or been looked forward to with greater interest. The entrants had to dive for cups, and all were required to remain in the water for a period of five minutes. A loud and long burst of laughter announced the appearance of the contestants on the platform above the bath. Bedaubed with paint like Indians on the warpath, and clad in quaint and striking costumes, they threaded their way in Indian file through the cheering spectators. Heading the list was Mr. A. E. Durrich, wearing a diving dress the like of which has probably never before been seen in the V.R.C., and with a placard on his chest proclaiming him the best diver. Mr. F. B. Hall appeared as a buxom damsel, and looked very attractive in the dainty lingerie which he wore. The other veterans were also "dressed to kill," and as they pirouetted around the bath kept the spectators in roars of laughter. An official announced that a number of cups were in the bath, and that the man who brought the most to the surface would be the winner. The competitors took a header. Mr. Durrich's recovery was marvellous. He swam to the side of the bath and, drawing nine cups from the folds of his ample gown, handed them over to the officials. Then he went under once more bringing another four cups to the surface, and as he handed them over the side the Club resounded with shouts of "Bravo, Tich." "Well done, Tich." Then the names were written up on the board, and when Durrich's headed the list there was another boisterous outbreak of cheering. The band then struck up "The passing of Salome," and the veterans gave a final exhibition of diving to music, and received such an ovation as is seldom accorded to performers in the Colony.

220 YARDS SCRATCH RACE.—1, J. C. Finch, 2min. 45secs.; 2, C. J. Cooke, 2min. 47secs. This race was a trial for likely interport representatives, and the starters were:—C. J. Cooke, A. A. Claxton, J. C. Finch and L. C. R. Souza. The swimmers got away together, Claxton taking the lead and holding it until the third length. Finch and Cooke following in second position. In the fifth length Finch and Cooke, racing level, were in the van, but in the sixth Finch drew to the front and as he turned into the seventh lap still had a slight lead. At this stage Claxton and Souza gave up, but Cooke held Finch well, and made a big effort to overhault him in the home length. The leader, however, kept his advantage and succeeded in beating Cooke by a yard.

TEAM RACE.—1, J. C. Finch's team, comprising A. H. Carroll, A. V. Barros, G. E. Lacey and F. A. Machado.
WATER POLO.—The sport concluded with a game of water polo between teams captained by R. C. Witchell (Whites) and A. A. Claxton (Blues). The sides were well matched and the Blues succeeded in gaining a victory by a somewhat lucky goal registered early in the first half.

INTERPORT SWIMMING.

The final interport swimming tests will be held this afternoon at the V.R.C., commencing at 5.30 p.m. As the public of Hongkong is being asked for subscriptions to defray the cost of sending a representative Hongkong swimming team to Shanghai, the committee feel that the public should be allowed an opportunity of witnessing these tests, and are therefore throwing the Club open this afternoon to all who may care to attend and watch. At the conclusion of the tests there will be a polo match, Hongkong interport polo team v. The Rest, which will be well worth seeing.

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS OF THE 5TH ROUND.

Simpson, J. (Taikoo) beat Farrell, P. (Taikoo), 21 points to 13.
Dorrington, S. (Taikoo) beat Harvey, D. (Kowloon), 21 points to 11.
Pile, A. G. (Civil Service) beat Gourlay, D. (Police), 21 points to 6.
Russell, W. (Kowloon) beat Guy, L. (Kowloon), 21 points to 19.
The winners of Simpson v. Dorrington and Russell v. Pile meet in the final.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

P.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA,"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
to send in their Bills of Lading for
Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of
Cargo from alongside. Cargo impounding discharge will
be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY,
23rd inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consig-
neers' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered SATURDAY,
23rd inst., at Noon, will, in addition to
landing charges, be subject to storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo will
be examined at the above Company's Godown
FRONT, 23rd August, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied
by short delivery note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to Consignees
and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail
S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 16th
Sept., otherwise they will not be recognised.

O. H. KITTER,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1913.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "NIPPON MARU"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI

THE above-mentioned Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified to send in their Bills of Lading for
Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of
Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY,
16th inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consig-
neers' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken
from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods
have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered on 23rd inst., at 5 P.M.,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo will
be left on board or Godown, and examination of
same to be held on 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be filed on or before 30th
inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1913.

SOTTO EXTRADITION
CASE.

THE DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

SUCCEEDS ON THE PLEA OF "RES JUDICATA."

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, the First Magis-
trate, delivered his decision on Saturday
in the case in which the Government of
the Philippine Islands, sought the
extradition of Vicente Sotto, the editor
of the *Philippine Republic*, to the Philip-
pines, alleging that he had been convicted
of the crime of abduction at Cebu.

The following is the full text of the
judgment:

The defendant, Vicente Sotto, was
charged before me under the Extra-
dition Act 1870 of being convicted
of the commission of the crime of abduc-
tion at Cebu in the Philippine Islands
within the jurisdiction of the United
States of America. Mr. Hodgson, Crown
Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution
and Mr. Bruton for the defence. At the
conclusion of the case for the prosecution
Mr. Bruton, solicitor for the defendant,
applied for the discharge of the
defendant on the grounds that the
Crown had not made out their case
against the defendant. The first
ground alleged was that the prosecution
had not proved that the Philippine
Islands were a constituent part of the
United States. The second point was
that the documents were not properly
authenticated. The third was that there
was no evidence of an extraditable crime,
and the fourth was that under Section
6 of the *Habeas Corpus* Act the matter
was *res judicata*. The fifth point was
that the Orders in Council have not been
proved. This last point was afterwards
abandoned by the defence. I should here
mention that the present defendant was
charged in April, 1912, with respect to
extradition proceedings. The offence,
which was that of abduction, was exactly
the same as the present charge. The
Magistrate (Mr. E. A. Irving) made an
order committing him. The defendant
was then brought up on a Writ of
Habeas Corpus and discharged by the
Full Court. The case is reported in the
Hongkong Law Reports, Vol. VII., p. 139.

I should now deal with the first point.
Mr. Bruton first referred me to Section
25 of the Act. Section 25 of the Act is as
follows:—

"25.—For the purpose of this Act, every
colony, dependency, and constituent part of
a foreign State, and every vessel of that
State, shall (except where expressly
mentioned as distinct in this Act) be
deemed to be within the jurisdiction of and
to be part of such foreign State."

Mr. Bruton then stated "The Philip-
pine Islands are not a Colony or
dependency, therefore the prosecution
must prove that the Philippine Islands
are a constituent part of the United
States."

Mr. Anderson, Counsel General of the
United States, had given evidence to the
effect that the Philippine Islands were
neither a dependency nor a Colony. The
question which I have to decide is what
is the construction to be placed on
Section 25 of the Act, and also what is
its scope and object. I am of opinion
that the words "Colony, dependency and
constituent part of a Foreign State" re-
fer to dependencies and to dependencies
alone and do not refer in any way to the
parent Foreign State. If you look at the
last line of the section you find these
words "to be part of such Foreign
State." If the words "constituent part
of a Foreign State" referred to the
parent Foreign State it would not be
deemed "to be part of such Foreign
State."

The scope and object of the
section is to make it quite clear that a
Foreign State includes dependencies.
Sir Francis Pigott in his work on Ex-
tradition refers to Section 25 in three
places, on pages 164, 166 and 170. Pages
164 and 166 refer to that portion of
Section 25 which relates to foreign ships.
The first paragraph on page 170 is as
follows:—

"With regard to foreign colonies,
Section 25 provides that 'every Colony,
'dependency, and constituent part of a
'Foreign State' is to be deemed within
the jurisdiction of and to be part of such
Foreign State, except where expressly
mentioned in the Act as distinct. It would
seem, therefore, that in the case of a fugi-
tive from a foreign Colony to the United
Kingdom, the requisition is to be made in
the usual manner by the diplomatic repre-
sentative of the Foreign State, and not the
colonial Governor. But where the fugitive
from a foreign Colony is in a British Colony,
there is an express distinction made by the
Act. The section is so drafted that it seems
doubtful whether the requisition could be
made to the Secretary of State by the
diplomatic representative in England, and by
him forwarded to the Governor of the
Colony."

The marginal note to this paragraph is
"Foreign Colonies," and Sir Francis
Pigott makes it very clear that the words
in Section 25 "every Colony, dependency
and constituent part of a Foreign State"
refer to Foreign Colonies. I may men-
tion Sir Francis Pigott does not mention
Section 25 in his judgment in the
Habeas Corpus proceedings. I now
propose to refer to the evidence given at
the trial. Mr. T. C. Welsh, Assistant
Executive Secretary of the Philippine
Islands, was called as a witness for the
prosecution. Mr. Welsh is also an
admitted Barrister of the Federal Court.
His evidence as to the political status of
the Philippine Islands in relation to the
United States was as follows:—

"This United States is a Federal
Republic, originally consisting of thirteen
individual States which had won their
independence and each of which was
sovereign and all of which at the time of
the adoption of the Constitution were united
in a confederacy, the central government of
which operated only upon the States and
not upon the citizens. By the adoption of
the constitution a central government was
formed to which the individual States
yielded their attributes of sovereignty with
respect to foreign relations and to some
extent with respect to their relations with
each other, each retaining its sovereignty
with respect to the regulation of its internal
affairs. By the constitution also the
Federal Government obtained full powers
and direct sovereignty over the citizens of
the several States. About the time that
the constitution was adopted there was ceded
by the several States to the United States
a large amount of territory the title to

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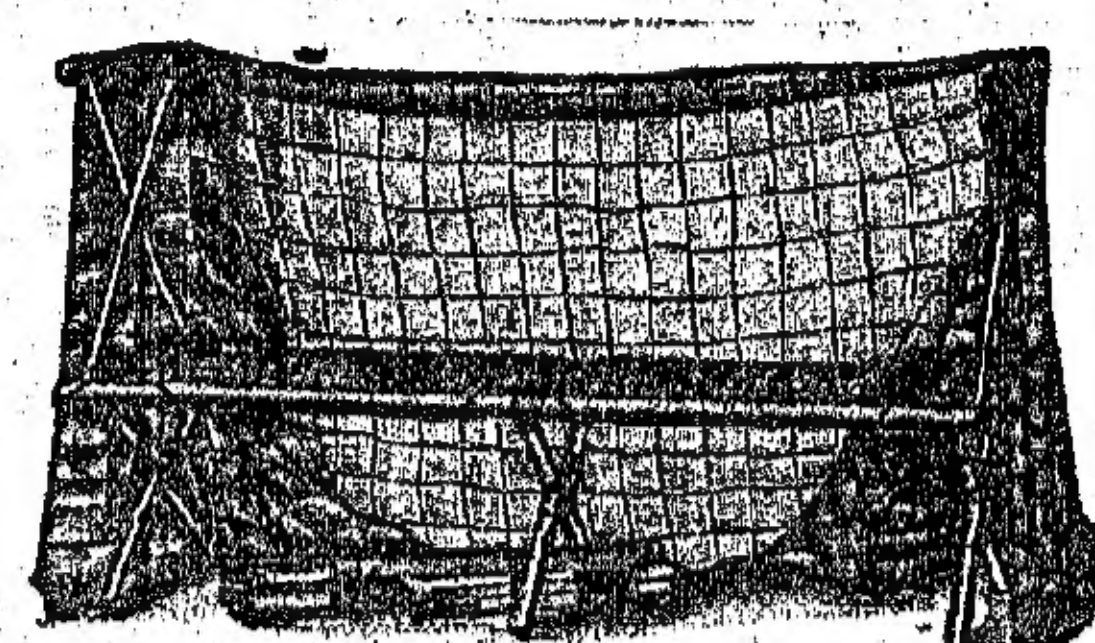
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which was claimed by the States. By the

constitution the Congress was given power
to regulate and govern the territory
and other property of the United States
also the power to declare war. The treaty-
making power was placed in the hands of
the Executive subject to confirmation by the
Senate, which is the Upper House of the
Congress. By virtue of the powers which
I have mentioned Congress has from time
to time provided various forms of govern-
ment for the territory which I have men-
tioned as well as for other territory which
had come into the possession of the United
States by treaty or by the voluntary offer
of the inhabitants of such territory. The
instances of this are sufficiently numerous
to have established a customary rule of
practice with regard to the treatment of
such territory. The case of Florida, which
was instance in the cross-examination of
Mr. Anderson, furnishes an early example
of the practice which has obtained ever
since. In that case, after the cession by
Spain to the United States of the King of
Spain as the source of government until
such time as Congress should exercise its
constitutional function of providing a
Government in accordance with the United
States Constitution and the Treaty, which
in that case provided that the inhabitants
should be admitted to the privileges of
citizens of the United States. I would say
that the Treaty with Spain ceding Florida
was in 1819. The President continued to be
the source of government in that territory
until 1821. Congress passed an Act
authorising a territorial government in that
territory to take possession of and occupy the
territories of East and West Florida and
providing further that until the end of the
first session of the next Congress unless
provision therefor should sooner be
made by Congress, all the military civil and
judicial powers exercised by the officers of
the existing Government should be vested
in such persons and exercised in such manner
as the President should direct. (The Act
of Congress with respect to Florida passed
in 1821 was put in as an exhibit.) On
March 30th, 1822, Congress passed the Act
establishing a territorial Government in
Florida (chapter 13 of the first session of
the 17th Congress). Florida continued to
be a territory until 1845, when it was ad-
mitted to the Union. Roughly speaking,
that has been the course pursued by the
United States with all its territorial acqui-
sitions hitherto; that is, a temporary Govern-
ment has been established in the first place,
which has continued for longer or shorter
periods until the people of the United States
have tentatively expressed a promise later
to admit to the Union by authorising a
territorial Government. During this inter-
period the territory is called for conveni-
ence an unorganised territory, in distinction
from the regularly organised territories;
which is the second period of evolution into
Statehood. The Philippine Islands were
acquired from Spain, first by military
occupation and finally by the Treaty of
Paris. After the Treaty of Paris and until
March 2nd, 1901, the source of Government
in the Philippines was the President of the
United States. On the last day Congress
passed an Act by way of a proviso in an
Appropriation Bill, chapter 803 of the 56th
Congress, which is commonly known as the
Spooner Amendment, providing that all mili-
tary, civil and judicial powers necessary to
govern the Philippines should until other-
wise provided by Congress be vested in such
persons and exercised in such manner as
the President should direct. At this point
I would call attention to the fact that while
the Treaty of Friendship of 1819 provided
for the future admission to citizenship of
the inhabitants of Florida, the Treaty of
Paris specifically left the determination of
the civil rights and political status of the
native inhabitants of the ceded territory to
Congress. On July 1st, 1902, an Act was
approved temporarily to provide for the ad-
ministration of the affairs of Civil Govern-
ment in the Philippine Islands and for
other purposes (chapter 1369 of the first
session of the 57th Congress). The Philip-
pines are still governed under the provisions
of that Act. It was held with respect to
Florida and it was held with respect to the
Philippines that the provisions of the
Constitution do not of them of their own
force extend to newly-acquired territory of
the United States, but that Congress has
power to extend such provision or
provisions as it may see fit. Congress has
among other things legislated as to the
status of the inhabitants of the Philip-
pines, granting them what is called
Philippine citizenship and authorising the
Philippine Legislature to provide for the
naturalisation into Philippine citizenship.
It has extended to the Philippines most of
the provisions of the Bill of Rights and has
extended other constitutional provisions.
By Exhibit 13 it extended to the Philippine

Islands the provisions of the Revised

Statutes with respect to extradition between
the United States and foreign countries.
VI. of the Constitution, respecting the
force of treaties, are in vigour in the
Philippines at least to the extent of extradi-
tion. It would be seen from what I have
said that if by a citizen means a member
of a Civil State entitled to all the privileges
of such members the Philippines are not
citizens of the United States. If, however,
by the word citizen we mean a person
owning allegiance to a sovereign and con-
versely entitled to the protection of that
sovereign they are citizens. It follows
therefore that if by the words "incorporated
into the United States" we mean having
given the status of a sovereign State and
member of a union the Philippine Islands
have not been so incorporated. If, however,
the words mean taken under the sovereignty
of the United States, receiving by right the
protection of the United States, and having
a local and practically autonomous form of
Government granted by the United States,
then they have been so incorporated."

I also propose to refer to the following
evidence given by Consul-General Ander-
son on cross-examination on the 16th
June, 1913.

Q.—Has there been any Act of Congress
incorporating the Philippine Islands into
the United States?

A.—There has been no Act giving the
Philippines a general status other than
that of an unorganised territory except
certain Acts which extend certain laws
relating to the organized territories and
States to the Philippine Islands.

Q.—Has there been any Act of Congress
definitely making the Philippine Islands
a part of the United States?

A.—There has, with certain limitations.
Q.—What are those limitations?

A.—The Sovereignty of the United
States is exercised over territory which
has various relations to the Sovereignty.
Among the classes of territory covered by
this Sovereignty are the States themselves
and of themselves and of the territories
of the United States.

Another class are the organized terri-
tories which have no direct voice in the
Government of the country as a whole
and have a limited voice in their own
Government, and a third class is that of
the unorganized territories which have
no voice in the Central Government and
have a very limited voice (if any) in their
own Government. Both classes of terri-
tories are governed directly or indirectly
by the Congress of the United States.

Congress extends to these territories such
political powers and such laws of the
United States as it wishes to extend.
The full and absolute sovereignty over
these territories lies in Congress. Their
sovereignty is exercised all the way from
a Resolution directing the President of
the United States to take possession of
territory obtained by Treaty or other-
wise, to organizing such territory with
full municipal powers representing all
rights, privileges, immunities and powers
guaranteed by the Constitution of the
United States or by laws passed by Con-
gress. In the case of the Philippines,
the Islands were in the possession of the
Military Forces of the United States at
the time Spain ceded such territory to
the United States. The Islands were
governed by the Military Authorities of
the United States and the Treaty of
Cession merely confirmed the possession
which the United States already had, and
powers which the United States was
already exercising. In an Act approved
2nd March, 1900, the Congress of the
United States provided that all military,
civil and judicial powers necessary to
govern the Philippine Islands acquired
by the Treaties concluded at Paris on the
10th day of December, 1898, and at
Washington on the 7th day of November,
1900, shall until otherwise provided by
Congress be vested in such person and
shall be exercised in such manner as the
President of the United States shall
direct for the establishment of Civil Gov-
ernment and for maintaining and
protecting the inhabitants of the said
Islands in the free enjoyment of their
liberty, property and religion. From
time to time Congress has extended the
operation of various laws of the United
States such as those for Extradition and
Rendition of Foreign Criminals. It has
passed various Acts for the Government
of the Philippines such as that establish-
ing a system of customs duty in the
Philippines. The absolute control of the
Philippines is in the Congress. There is no
Sovereignty in the Philippines outside
of that of the United States. The

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Philippines have no voice in the Govern-

ment of the United States except that
they have two delegates in the Congress
of the United States, and there are other
disabilities applying to such territory, but
with these limitations they are a part of
the United States. Mr. Anderson also
gave evidence as follows:—"I gave evi-
dence in the Police Court (in the former
proceedings) that the Philippine
Islands was not a Colony nor dependency,
but that it was a constituent part of the
United States of America for Extradition
purposes." Whether Mr. Anderson
when he used the words "constituent part
of the United States of America" was
referring to Section 25 or not I am
unable to say. It is obvious what he
meant was that the Philippine Islands
were an integral part of the territory of
the United States. I had already given
my opinion that these words "constituent
part of the United States" refer as
regards Section 25 to foreign dependen-
cies and to foreign dependencies alone. I
would at this stage refer to a portion
of the judgment of Sir Francis Pigott
on page 143. "It is conceivable that a
distant Island might be so incorporated
as to form an integral part of the terri-
tory of the United States; it is equally
conceivable that it should be treated as
a separate country altogether under the
Sovereignty of the United States; some-
thing that is quite different from a
Colony as we understand it." See also
Mr. Justice Stephens in his "History of
the Criminal Law of England," in Vol.
II., page 87, refers to the Extradition
Act of 1870 as follows:—

"The Act of 1870 is singularly ill ar-
ranged. It nowhere enacts in terms that the persons
charged with certain offences may be sur-
rendered. This, which is the leading object
of the Act, is effected in the following round-
about way. Section 3 enacts that where
this Act applies in the case of any foreign
State, every 'Fugitive Criminal' of that
State who is in England shall be liable to
be apprehended and surrendered." Section
26 defines a "fugitive criminal" to mean
a person accused of an "extradition crime."

An "extradition crime" is defined by the
same section to mean a crime which if com-
mitted in England would be a crime
described in the first schedule, and this
schedule states what the crimes are. The
whole Act has thus to be searched through
before the meaning of its leading enactment
can be ascertained, and that section in-
vades the subject in the way of hind-
rance. The Section (3) which says that in certain
cases suspected persons are not to be sur-
rendered precedes the Section (6) which lays
down or rather gives the first hint of the
principle which determines when they are
to be surrendered. Moreover, the Act is so
drawn that on a first reading it produces on
the mind the impression that it is entirely
devoted to details of procedure. The most
important provision of all is put in a
schedule.

I propose to adopt the view of Mr.
Justice Stephens with respect to the con-
struction to be placed on the Act 1870. I
would also call attention to Section 26
of the Act with respect to the definition of
"Fugitive Criminal," which is as follows:—"The term
'Fugitive Criminal' means 'any person
accused or convicted of any extradition
crime committed within the jurisdiction of
any Foreign State who is in or is suspected
of being in some part of His Majesty's
dominion.'"

Section 17 of the Act, which is as
follows:—"The requisition for the sur-
render of a Fugitive Criminal who is in or
suspected of being in a British posses-
sion may be made to the Governor of that
British possession by any person
recognized by the Governor, as a Consul-
General, Consul or Vice-Consul or (if
the Fugitive Criminal has escaped from the
Colony or dependency of the Foreign
State on behalf of which the requisition
is made) as the Governor of such Colony
or dependency."

Mr. Anderson has given evidence to the
effect that the Philippine Islands are
neither a Colony nor a dependency. The
requisition in this case was therefore
rightly made by him as a Consul-General
of the United States.

I would also call attention to Section
X. of the Ashburton Treaty 1842, which is
as follows:—"X. It is agreed that Her
Britannic Majesty and the United States
shall upon mutual requisitions be them
or their ministers, officers or authorities
respectively made deliver up to Justice
all persons who being charged with intent
to commit murder or piracy or arson or
robbery or forgery or utterance of forged
papers committed within the jurisdiction
of either shall seek an asylum or shall
be found upon the territories of the
other."

I am satisfied on the evidence which
has been adduced by the prosecution that
the Philippine Islands are an integral

part of the United States and that they

are also within the territorial jurisdic-
tion of the United States. I am of
opinion that it is not necessary for the
prosecution to prove more than this.
Evidence was put forward by the defence
respecting the question of citizenship,
naturalization, the wording of certain
treaties and the construction to be placed
thereon and other questions. Having
regard to my views as to the construction
to be placed on the Act, I am of opinion
that these questions are not relevant to
the issue before the Court. My decision
with regard to Point 1 is therefore
against the defendant.

I shall now deal with the second and
third points. The second point was that
the documents were not properly
authenticated, and the third point was
that there was no evidence of an extradition
crime. These two points were taken
together. Mr. Bruton admitted that if
the documents were properly authenti-
cated there was on the face of such
documents a sufficient *prima facie* case
made out against the defendant with
respect to the crime of abduction. The
crime of abduction is one of the crimes
set out in the first schedule to the Act
and is also one of the crimes to be found
in the Extradition Convention signed at
Washington on the 12th July, 1866. The
documents put in were Exhibits 2 and 3.
Exhibit 2 was the requisition. Exhibit 3
consisted of 3 documents and were marked
3a to 3c. Document 2 is a requisition by
the Consul-General of the United States
in Hongkong upon the Hongkong Govern-
ment for the Extradition of the defendant
to the Philippine Islands. Documents 3
are a copy of a record of conviction of
the defendant, and order of arrest.
Exhibit 3a purports to be a copy of the
judgment of conviction of the defendant
of the crime of abduction in the Court
of First Instance for the Eleventh
District of the Philippine Islands at Cebu
on the 21st December, 1906. Exhibit 3b
purports to be a copy of the final judgment
of the Supreme Court of the Philippine
Islands in the same case. Exhibit 3c
purports to be a copy of the sentence of
the said Supreme Court upon the said last-
named judgment given December 2nd, 1907.
Exhibit 3d purports to be a certificate by
the Chief Justice of the said Supreme
Court under the seal of the said Court
and over the signature of the Chief
Justice of the said Court. Exhibit 3e
purports to be a certificate by the
Executive Secretary for the Philippine
Islands under the Great Seal of the
Philippine Islands and over the signature
of Frank W. Carpenter, Executive Secre-
tary of the Philippine Islands. Exhibit
3f purports to be an order of arrest issued
by the Judges of the Court of First
Instance for the district aforesaid for the
apprehension of the defendant dated
January 17th, 1913, signed by Adolph
Wieland, Judge of the said district, and
under the seal of the said Court. Exhibit
3g purports to be a return by the Sheriff
of the Province of Cebu upon the said
order of arrest sworn to by the Sheriff on
the 17th day of January, 1913, before the
said Judge under the seal of the said
Court. Exhibit 3h purports to be a
certificate by the said Executive Secre-
tary under the Great Seal of the Philippine
Islands and over the signature of the said
Carpenter as such Executive Secretary.
Document 2a is not signed. It is a copy.
The Certificate to Exhibit 2a is not signed.
It is a copy showing that the original was
signed. There is no seal on 3a, and 3b is
not signed nor is it sealed. 3c is neither
signed nor sealed. The rest of the docu-
ments are signed and sealed. Exhibit 3f,
which is the certificate of the Chief
Justice, is as follows:—

United States of America, S.S.
Philippine Islands,
City of Manila.

I, Cayetano S. Arollano, Chief Justice of
the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands,
do hereby certify that the foregoing are
true, perfect correct and complete copies in
English of the sentence by the Court of First
Instance of Cebu in the case of the United
States v. Vicente Sotto, of *al*, for abduction,
of the final judgment and sentence of the
said defendant in and by the Supreme Court,
Philippine Islands, on appeal, and the
mandate and order of the said Supreme
Court directing the execution of the said
sentence as shown by the records of the said
Supreme Court in said criminal cause on
appeal being cause No. 3,774 on the docket
of said Supreme Court. That said accused
Vicente Sotto has not filed any bond nor
undertaking in the Supreme Court of the
Philippine Islands to stay the execution of
the said sentence, and such sentence is in
full force and effect.

(Continued on Page 6.)

SOTTO EXTRADITION CASE.

(Continued from page 5.)

In witness whereof, I here into sign my name and affix the seal of the Court this 26th day of December, nineteen hundred and twelve.

(Signed) C. S. ARELLANO,

Chief Justice,

Supreme Court, Philippine Islands.

Exhibit 3e is as follows:—

United States of America,

Government of the Philippine Islands,

Executive Bureau.

United States of America,

Philippine Islands,

City of Manila.

1. Frank W. Carpenter, Executive Secretary for the Philippine Islands, do hereby certify that Cayetano S. Arellano, whose name appears signed to the foregoing certificate made by him, is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands duly appointed, qualified, commissioned and acting as such; that the said Supreme Court is a Court of Record; that all of its official acts are entitled to full faith and credit; that his foregoing certificate is in due form, that his signature thereto is genuine and the seal attached thereto is the seal of the said Court.

Given under my hand and under the great seal of the Government of the Philippine Islands at the City of Manila this twenty-eighth day of May, A.D. nineteen hundred and thirteen.

(Signed) FRANK W. CARPENTER,

Executive Secretary for the

Philippine Islands.

Exhibits 3a, 3b and 3c are securely bound together with red silk tape. A piece of this red silk tape is attached to Exhibit 3d and a gold seal is placed over the red silk tape. On the gold seal is embossed the seal of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands. Exhibit 3d and 3e are also joined together at the top by means of a piece of red silk tape. The said red silk tape is carried from Exhibit 3d to Exhibit 3e and a gold seal is placed over the red silk tape in Exhibit 3e. On this gold seal is embossed the Great Seal of the Philippine Islands.

I was referred by Mr. Brutton to Lord Brougham's Act, 14 and 15 Vict., C. 99. Part of that Act has been incorporated into our Evidence Ordinance No. 2 of 1889. In Section 23 of our Ordinance we find these words, "and if the document sought to be proved is a judgment decreed or other judicial proceeding of any Court of Justice or any Consulate in any Foreign State or in any other British Colony or an affidavit, pleading or other legal document filed or deposited in any such Court or Consulate, the authenticated copy to be admissible in evidence must purport either to be sealed with the seal of such Court or Consulate or in the event of such Court having no seal to be signed by the Judge or, if there are more Judges than one, by any one of the Judges of such Court, and such Judge shall attach to his signature a statement in writing on the said copy that the Court whereof he is Judge has no seal." Here it is laid down that the copy itself must bear the seal.

I was referred by Mr. Brutton to the case of *Reg. v. Gaur*, 51 L.J. (Q.B.D.), p. 419. The head note to the case is as follows:—"By Section 10 of the Extradition Act 1870, the Police Magistrate has authority to commit a foreign criminal if the foreign warrant authorizing his arrest is duly authenticated; and by Section 26 warrant is defined in the case of any Foreign State to include any judicial document authorizing the arrest of a person accused of crime. A document bearing the official seal of the Department of Justice at The Hague signed by the Vice-President and Counsellors of the Court and purporting to be a copy of a decree of the Court in which were recited the charges made against the prisoner and the decision of the Criminal Court of Appeal that proceedings should be taken against him and which in terms authorized his arrest was produced before a Police Magistrate as the foreign warrant under Section 10. Held that it was sufficient as a judicial document authorizing arrest and was duly authenticated and satisfied the provisions of the Section. Mr. Justice Manisty stated in his judgment:—"It is in my opinion, an original document, not a copy at all." This case certainly does not lay down the rule that a copy of a judicial document which does not bear a seal is not receivable on evidence in Extradition proceedings.

I was referred by Mr. Brutton to the following head note in the case *in re Vicente Sotto* already referred to. The head note is as follows:—"In the case of a convicted fugitive the conviction must be properly authenticated according to English law and it is essential that each sheet of the record should be certified; unless this is done the Court has no evidence of the crime having been committed and cannot know whether the essential condition that the act must also be criminal by the law of the Colony is fulfilled." In the body of the judgment Sir Francis Pigott expresses himself thus:—

"The record starts with a sealed document signed by the Governor-General of the Philippines and ends with a sealed certificate of the Chief Justice, but in between are a number of loose sheets which are not certified to and consequently sheets might have been introduced. It is most important that every sheet should be certified; and I need only refer to the practice in regard to the records which go home to the Privy Council to emphasize the statement that this is the English law. Possibly when the record came to the Colony all these sheets were joined together at the top, as I believe is the American method, but they are not so joined now."

I would first point out that in the head note the words are, "It is essential that each sheet of the record should be certified," whereas in the body of the judgment the words used are, "It is most important that each sheet should be certified." With respect to the present documents there are certainly no loose sheets, and I think it impossible for any person to extract any of the sheets and introduce any extraneous sheets. I shall now refer to Section 15, Sub-section 3, of the Act of

1870. This subsection reads as follows:—"If the certificate of the judicial document stating the fact of conviction purports to be certified by a judge, magistrate or officer of the Foreign State where the conviction took place I am of opinion that the certificate of the Chief Justice of the Philippine Islands (Exhibit 3d) is a sufficient certificate within the meaning of this sub-section."

After Sub-section 3, Section 15 goes on as follows:—"And if in every case the warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates and judicial documents (as the case may be) are authenticated by the oath of some witness." Mr. Welsh was asked in examination in chief, "Have you examined 3a, 3b and 3c with the official Records?" He gave the answer:—"I have examined them and they are true copies of such Record." Lord Brougham's Act, 14 and 15 Vict., C. 99, which requires that a foreign judgment itself must be sealed, was passed in 1851. The Extradition Act (23 and 34 Vict., C. 52), which does not require that a foreign judgment itself should be sealed, was passed in 1870, nineteen years after the passing of Lord Brougham's Act. Maxwell in Chapter VII dealing with the subject of repugnancy makes the following statement:—"If the provisions of a later Act are so inconsistent with or repugnant to those of an earlier Act that the two cannot stand together, the earlier stands impliedly repealed by the later." I am therefore of opinion that it is not absolutely necessary that such documents should be sealed provided that the requirements of Section 15 of the Act have been complied with. I therefore find as a fact that the documents herein have been duly authenticated within the meaning of Section 15, Sub-section 3, of the Extradition Act 1870. I also find as a fact that the documents herein have been duly authenticated within the meaning of Section 15 of the Extradition Act 1870, by the oath of the witness Thomas Carey Welch. My finding with respect to points 2 and 3 is therefore against the defendant.

I shall now deal with the 4th point. The fourth point was that by Section 6 of the *Habeas Corpus* Act the matter was *res judicata*.

Section 6 of the *Habeas Corpus* Act (31

Car. 2, C. 2) is as follows:—

"And for the prevention of unjust vexation by reiterated commitments for the same offence; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid that no person or persons which shall be delivered or set at large upon any *Habeas Corpus* shall at any time hereafter be again imprisoned or committed for the same offence by any person or persons whatsoever, other than by the legal order and process of such Court wherein he or they shall be bound by recognition to appear, or other Court having jurisdiction of the cause, and if any other person or persons shall knowingly contrary to this Act recommit or imprison, or knowingly procure or cause to be recommitted or imprisoned for the same offence or pretended offence, any person or persons delivered or set at large as aforesaid, or be knowingly aiding or assisting therein, then he or they shall forfeit to the prisoner or party grieved the sum of five hundred pounds, any colourable pretence or variation in the warrant, or warrants of commitment not withstanding to be recovered as aforesaid."

The section commences as follows:—"And for the prevention of unjust vexation by reiterated commitments for the same offence." This portion of the section shows the principle upon which a *Habeas Corpus* under the Act is based, and that no person shall be vexed again for the same crime. The section then goes on as follows:—"Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid that no person or persons which shall be delivered or set at large upon any *Habeas Corpus* shall at any time hereafter be again imprisoned or committed for the same offence by any person or persons whatsoever."

I would especially call attention to the words "same offence." These words are more stringent than the rule laid down with respect to the common law plea of *autrefois acquit*, which is that the acquittal was on the merits. The section then goes on, "other than by the legal order and process of such Court wherein he or they shall be bound by recognition to appear or other Court having jurisdiction of the cause." In Maxwell on Statute on page 120 the learned author deals with this subject thus:—"So, the 6th Section of the *Habeas Corpus* Act which for the prevention of unjust vexation by reiterated commitments for the same offence except by the Court wherein he is bound by recognition to appear or other Court having jurisdiction in the cause would not extend to a case when the discharge was made on the ground that the commitment had been made without jurisdiction though the offence for which he was arrested on the second occasion was the same; for this was obviously beyond the object of the Act." Maxwell also gives the reference of the Attorney-General of Hongkong, Kwok A Sing, L.R. 91 P.C. 179. I was also referred to the case of *Re K. v. Governor of Brixton Prison, Ex parte Stallmann*. In Kwok A Sing's case the Privy Council held that the first warrant of commitment was illegal and beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Mellish L.J. on page 200 states as follows:—"On the whole, therefore, they are of opinion that the warrant by which the Magistrate authorized the Governor if he thought fit to deliver Kwok A Sing to the Chinese Authorities to be tried by them for murder and piracy was an illegal warrant and one beyond his jurisdiction, and that therefore the first order of the Lord Chief Justice for the release of Kwok A Sing was right and ought to be affirmed." In Stallmann's case, which was an Extradition case, it was also held that the warrant upon the enquiry before the Magistrate with respect to the first commitment was itself invalid and the Court ordered the Kwok A Sing's case and Stallmann's case it was decided that the second commitment could be made. The warrant of commitment by Mr. Irving was a valid order and was within his jurisdiction. The offence in the present case is exactly the same offence as in the case before Mr. Irving. I was referred by Mr. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, to two decisions with respect to a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in Extradition proceedings. The first of the two cases referred to by Mr. Hodgson was *in re Harsha*, American and English

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Annotated cases, Vol. VI., p.496. This is

a Canadian case and was decided in 1906.

The head note in this case is as follows:—

"Where a person has been arrested in Extradition proceedings for forgery is released on *habeas corpus* on the ground that there is no proper evidence showing the commission of the alleged offence or identifying the alleged forged document he may be re-arrested in subsequent extradition proceedings for the same offence upon the discovery of further and new evidence to supply the deficiencies."

"The doctrine of *res judicata*, formerly known as *autrefois acquit* is not applicable to extradition proceedings."

"The English *Habeas Corpus* Act (31

Charles II., C. 2, paragraph 6) does not apply to extradition proceedings."

"Our law is different. The *Habeas Corpus* Act does apply to extradition proceedings. The second *Habeas Corpus* in Stallmann's case was under Section 6 of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. The prisoner was discharged with respect to the first proceedings by the High Court of Calcutta pursuant to a section in the Indian Code of Civil Procedure 1898, which is similar to *habeas corpus* proceedings. In Kwok A Sing's case the second *habeas corpus* was under the Act. It does not state in the report whether the first *habeas corpus* was under the Act or at Common Law. It merely used the words "*habeas corpus*." I might also mention that the first commitment was in respect of extradition proceedings. In the second commitment Kwok A Sing was to take his trial at the Supreme Court of Hongkong on a charge of piracy *inter alia*."

"In *re K. v. Governor of Brixton Prison, Ex parte Stallmann* (20 Q.B.D. 529) it was decided by the Court of Appeal that extradition was a criminal matter. This was in 1888, and it was the first time that any of our Courts of Law had decided that extradition was a criminal matter. The next case referred to by Mr. Hodgson was *in re Kelly* 25 Federal reporter, 382. This is an American case and was decided in 1886. The head note is as follows:—

"Where a party accused of crime has been arrested had an examination before a commissioner only appointed and became discharged by order of the Executive on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to justify his extradition for the crime charged, he may be again arrested for the same offence and compelled to submit to a second examination without the issuance of a second mandate by the Executive."

"If the commissioner should commit the prisoner upon the second examination and it should be apparent that he had no clearer or more convincing testimony as to the truth of the charge than was presented at the former examination, the circuit court has power to review his testimony and correct his error."

"With respect to the above case, I need only say that it has no connection with the present case, which relates solely to Section 6 of the *Habeas Corpus* Act."

As I have just stated, my decision in Point 4 is given in favour of the defendant, having regard solely to the construction to be placed on Section 6 of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. It is the same offence in the two cases. The order in the first case was a valid order and within the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate. Under these circumstances, the section states that such person shall not be again imprisoned or committed. My decision with respect to Point 4 is therefore in favour of the defendant. I order the defendant to be discharged.

At the conclusion of the reading of the decision the Crown Solicitor asked—Do I understand that in a nutshell your judgment is in favour of the Crown, but that the matter is *res judicata*, and order the defendant's discharge on that point?

Mr. Hazeland—Yes. (To Mr. Brutton)—You were going to raise a point about a political crime.

Mr. Brutton—Not now, your Worship. Mr. Hazeland (to the Crown Solicitor)—Are you going to file an application for a case stated?

Mr. Hodgson—I do not know yet. I must consider that.

Mr. Brutton—Then in that case I hope your Worship will hear me on the point that there can be no appeal.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney on the 26th July, and may be expected here on or about 19th August. The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left Sydney on the 6th August, for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila), and may be expected to arrive here on the 30th August.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 14th August, and is expected here on the 25th August.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Monticello* leaves Shanghai on the 16th August, at 10 a.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th August, at 5 a.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama on the 13th August, at 3 p.m., and is due to arrive at Kobe on the 14th August, at 3 p.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Interocean*, carrying the German mails, with dates from Berlin of the 23rd July, left Singapore on the 15th August, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 20th August, at daylight.

MERCHANT STRAMERS.

The Nanyo Yusen Kuni str. *Hokuto Maru*, from Japan, sailed from Moji for Hongkong via Keelung on the 10th August, and is due here on or about the 18th August.

The N.Y.K. str. *Ceylon Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 12th August, and is expected here on the 18th August.

The Barber Line str. *Shimosa*, from New York, sailed from Sabang, for Hongkong on the 10th August, and is due here on or about the 10th August.

The German str. *Borneo* left Sandakan via Jesselton and Kudat on the 12th August, and may be expected here on or about the 18th August, a.m.

The Nanyo Yusen Kuni str. *Riojus Maru*, from Java, sailed from Sourabaya for Hongkong direct on the 10th August, and is due here on or about the 21st August.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kirin Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 10th August, and is expected here on the 22nd August.

The N.Y.K. str. *Mitsubishi Maru* (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 13th August, and is expected here on the 25th August.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hirano Maru* (European Line) left Colombo for this port via Singapore on the 14th August, and is expected here on the 27th August.

The N.Y.K. str. *Awa Maru* (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 29th July, and is expected here on the 31st August.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s str. *Yeddo* left Gothenburg on the 23rd July, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 7th September.

The N.Y.K. str. *Sado Maru* (American Line) left Seattle for this port on the 12th August, and is expected here on the 14th August.

The T.K.K. str. *Bayu Maru* left Manila for Honolulu on the 28th July, and is due in Hongkong on the 30th September.

The str. *Glenlogie* passed the Suez Canal on the 25th July for Hongkong via Straits.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. *Hanquang*, from Shanghai, is due in Hongkong 19th August.

Pookang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 26th August.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Den of Crombie, from London, is due in Hongkong 20th August.

Harrolyce, from Portland, is due in Hongkong 31st August.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AJAX, British str., 4,477, G. S. Thomson, 14th August—Nagasaki 10th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

AMAGASAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,900, Horie, 9th August—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ATAKA MARU, Japanese str., 4,001, N. Noguchi, 14th August—Chinwantao 7th August, Coal.—Order.

BARON ANDROSSAN, British str., 2,776, E. M. Reid, 13th August—Kobe 7th August, General.—Gillman & Co.

BARON JEDBURGH, British str., 2,618, H. H. Bridger, 4th August—New York 17th June, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.

BOSWY MARU, Japanese str., 3,398, M. Tozawa, 14th August—Bombay 10th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DELTA, British str., 4,780, E. P. Martin, R.N.R., 15th August—Shanghai 19th August, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 6,064, K. Hori, 6th August—Shanghai 3rd August, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHOT SING, German str., 1,020, J. Bruhn, 12th August—Saigon 7th August, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,103, J. Bendixen, 15th August—Bangkok 6th August, Rice.—Order.

FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, H. Tomimatsu, 15th August—Moji 9th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

GROSVY APCAR, British str., 2,961, J. E. Drake, 15th August—Singapore 10th August, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

GLENCOLE, British str., 2,399, Graves, 1st August—Singapore 26th July, General.—Chinese.

HADDIS, Norwegian str., 1,085, J. Jorgensen, 6th August—Mancaster 30th July, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

HEIMFELD, German str., 2,020, Hollern, 15th August—Hamburg 26th June, Nil.—Dodwell & Co.

KAGIDA, British str., 3,041, Stewart, 1st August—Durban 30th June, Bulk Oil.—Dodwell & Co.

KEONGWAT, German str., 2,789, Minkwitz, 15th August—Bangkok 5th August, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

KIKKON MARU, Japanese str., 2,189, T. Yamamoto, 14th August—Moji 6th August, Coal.—Order.

KOTOHITA MARU, Japanese str., 2,267, J. Yamataka, 12th August—Weihaiwei 6th August, General.—Order.

KYODO MARU, Japanese str., 1,965, S. Morisaki, 15th August—Nevchwang, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KWANTOH, Chinese str., 1,538, C. Stewart, 23rd July—Shanghai 18th July, General.—Chinese.

KWILIN, British str., 1,073, Milles, 14th August—Swatow 15th August, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

LAUREN, British str., 1,340, Wawn, 21st July—Saigon 17th July, Rice.—Chinese.

LANDART SCHIEFF, German str., 1,20, A. Struve, 11th August—Saigon 8th August, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.

MANDAN MARU, Japanese str., 3,243, T. Ota, 1st August—Moji 26th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MINNESOTA, American str., 13,323, T. W. Garlick, 11th August—Seattle 10th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 5,432, 15th August—San Francisco 19th July, Mails and General.—Tokyo Kisen Kaisha.

RAJABURJ, German str., 1,169, C. Wolff, 13th August—Saigon 9th August, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

RAJAH, German str., 1,273, C. Rosiofsky, 13th August—Sandakan 9th August, Timber.—Melchers & Co.

SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, Jager, 6th August—Tamsui 4th August, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SIAM, British str., 902, F. Prynn, 22nd July—Antung 17th July, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SIYAT, German str., 807, P. E. Christian, 15th August—Swatow 14th August, Nil.—Jensen & Co.

SOLVET, Norwegian str., 2,389, O. S. Rogh, 13th August—Java 2nd August, Sugar.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTELS.

Mr P. Baigman	Hon Mr E. A. Hewitt,
Mr A. T. Barberini	Mr E. H. Johnson
Mr E. B. Bates	Mr E. S. Kable
Mr E. B. Bates	Mr Ellis Kadoris
Mr E. B. Bates	Capt W. E. Kont
Mr A. N. Blum	Mr Norman Peter Kin
Mr A. J. Cambridge	Mr A. Krasman
Miss D'Almada	Mr F. Loman
Castro	Mr C. Fambrother
Master D'Almada	Mr E. Mohard—Maj.
Mr F. T. Chapple	son-in-law
Dr A. L. E. F.	Miss M. Matheson
Colman	Mr J. T. Matheson
Mr & Mrs F. X.	Mr E. C. Martin
Mr A. Carmona	Mr B. K. Mohr
Mr D'Almada & Castro	Mr J. Morelli
Mr C. H. Davis	Mr A. B. Moulder
Mr J. Dewar	Mr J. D. F. Muller
Mr & Mrs Dartano	Mr J. D. F. Muller
and 2 children	Dr Neubert
Mr & Mrs R. H.	Dr R. N. Nolano
Douglas	Mr W. H. North
Mr W. A. Dowley	Miss G. O'Leary
Capt G. W. Eddy	Mr J. O'Leary
Mr & Mrs H. C.	Dr K. P. O'Leary
Chen	Mr E. P. O'Leary
Mr E. G. Fisher	Miss P. O'Leary
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Mr H. Gallote	Mr J. S. O'Leary
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Mr & Mrs I. H. Gear	Mr J. C. Sibley
Dr J. M. Gillespie	Mr E. T. Singer</

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, & MARSEILLES...	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	10 A.M. 20th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOKO, AND YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA Capt. D. Ashbury	About 23rd Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 28th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barcham	Noon 30th Aug.	See Special Advertisement.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1913

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 19th Aug., D'light.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 21st Aug., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Aug., M'night.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMER "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LINAN" and the S.S. "LUCHOW," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. TELEPHONE 36.

HAMBURG - AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG, and to NEW YORK and from MANILA, HONGKONG and JAPAN to VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or.).

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA:

S.S. UCKERMARK	28th Aug.
S.S. BENEGAMBIA	28th Aug.
S.S. LIBERIA	11th Sept.
S.S. ALBENGA	20th Sept.
S.S. SUEDMARK	20th Sept.
S.S. ARABIA	6th Oct.
S.S. SEGOTIA	20th Oct.
S.S. ALTMARK	5th Nov.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HOMeward.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, DUNKIRK

& HAMBURG:

S.S. BERMUDA

S.S. SILESIA

S.S. SAXONIA

FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and/or TACOMA

& PORTLAND (Or.).

S.S. UCKERMARK

FOR HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG:

S.S. N. RUEVIA

FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

& ANTWERP:

S.S. O. J. D. ASLERS

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th August 1913.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 19th Aug., at 11 P.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 22nd Aug., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 20th Aug., at 11 A.M.
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Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Ulake Pier). During the Month of August FIRST CLASS RETURN FARES to FOOCHOW will be subject to a Reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1913.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	30th August	On 19th Sept., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	20th September	On 31st Oct., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans, a duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

47

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU AND TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 22,000 TONS.

and the TWIN SCREW S.S.

NIPPON MARU & HONGKONG MARU.

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	MONDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	S. Togo	FRIDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	THURSDAY, 25th Sept., at Noon.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, 17th Oct., at Noon.

THE S.S. "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at Noon.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS

The Steamers—

ANYO MARU, BUYO MARU and KIYO MARU

Fly between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, HILO, (HAWAII), MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING
BUYO MARU	10,500	SATURDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Dec., at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,200	THURSDAY, 5th Feb., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH and TELEPHONE, APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES:—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,

237 King's Building (Opposite Blaise Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

IN CONNECTION AT TACOMA AND SEATTLE WITH

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CANADA MARU"	K. Hori	SATURDAY, 23rd Aug., at 1 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 4th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kano	WEDNESDAY, 17th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 2nd Oct., at 1 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 15th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Goto	THURSDAY, 30th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Calling at KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Bills, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON MARU"	H. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 4th Sept., 4 P.M.
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	MONDAY, 23rd Sept., 4 P.M.
"INDO MARU"	K. Komiya	THURSDAY, 27th Oct., 4 P.M.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKKAICHI.

"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	FRIDAY, 22nd Aug., P.M.
"INDO MARU"	K. Komiya	SATURDAY, 20th Sept., P.M.
"LUZON MARU"	H. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 30th Oct., P.M.

CHINA & FORMOSA LINE.

FOR FOOCHOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	Leaving
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FOR TAMSUI via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	Leaving
"SHOSHU MARU"	T. Fuchigami	24th Aug., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tashiro	Leaving
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FOR CANTON.

"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tashiro	Leaving
--------------	------------	---------

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Esplanade Office, Praya Central).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

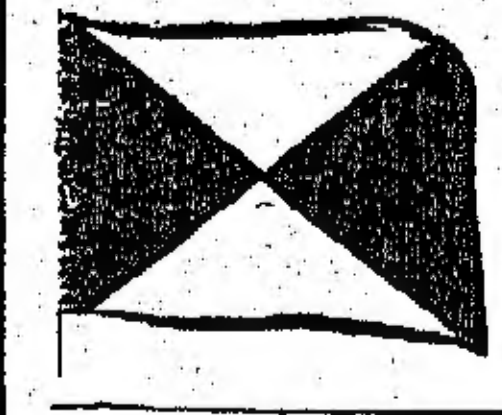
741

Z. KAMIYA,

MANAGER

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.



STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	On 25th Aug., 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	On 4th Sept., 4 P.M.

Electric Light, Fans in every Cabin. Competent Stewards carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office. MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 212.

Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK." [449]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED OF OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of August	SHANGHAI	Second half of August
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	Second half of August	JAVA	Second half of August
TJITAROEM	JAVA	First half of September	JAVA	First half of September
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of September	SHANGHAI	First half of September
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of September	JAPAN	First half of September
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of September	JAVA	Second half of September
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of September	SHANGHAI	Second half of September
TJIMANOE	JAVA	Second half of September	JAPAN	First half of October

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.

Telephone No. 375.

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THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	20th August.	25th August.
"TAIYUAN"	17th September.	24th September.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 15th August, 1913. TELEPHONE No. 36. AGENTS. [567]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TONS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINCESS ALICE,"	Wed'day, 20th Aug., at 10 A.M.
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SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUETZOW,"	About Wed'day, 20th Aug.
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MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"	Saturday, 6th Sept., at 9 A.M.
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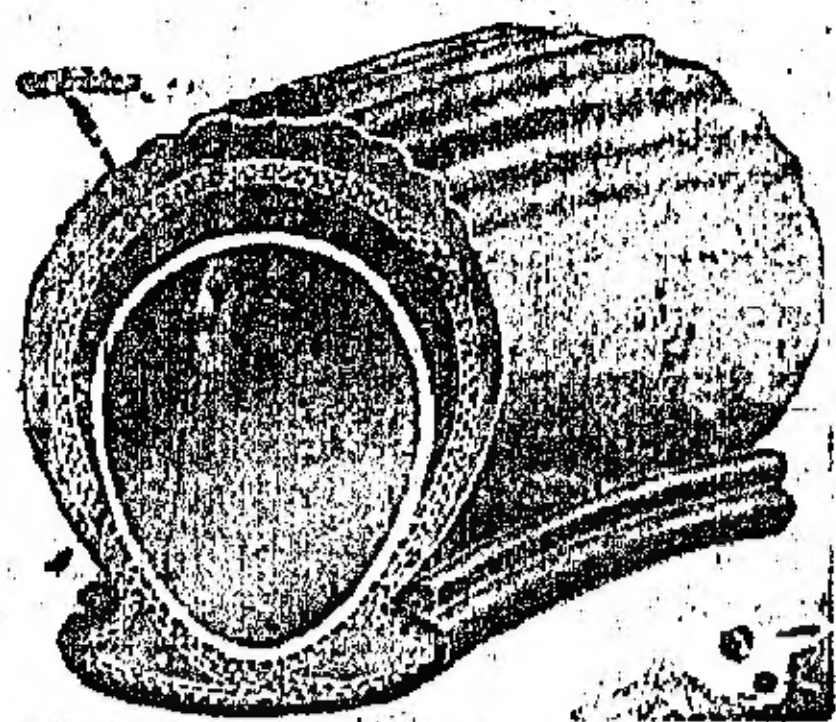
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"	About Tuesday, 19th Aug.
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JESSELTON, KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO,"	About End of August.
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All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic New System of Telefunken.

For Further Particular

PETER'S UNION



the most durable and economical
PNEUMATIC

for
RICKSHAWS AND MOTOR CARS.

Representative for China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.



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Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.

GRAETZIN WIRE LAMPS

BRIGHT

DURABLE

ECONOMICAL.



65 CENTS

PER PIECE

16 C.P. 50 C.P.

EHRICH & GRAETZ, BERLIN.
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.

NOTICE POST OFFICE

The *Montague*, with the Canadian Mail, and Mails from London (via Siberia) of Friday, the 1st instant, left Shanghai on Sunday, the 16th at 10 a.m., and may be expected to arrive there to-morrow, a daylight.

The *Luetow*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Friday, the 15th inst., at 4 p., and may be expected to arrive here on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay	<i>Simon Maru</i>	Monday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Monday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Changshu</i>	Monday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin	<i>Changshu</i>	Monday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Wellington, Chiofo and Tientsin	<i>Kueikow</i>	Monday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haiyung</i>	Tuesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki and Seattle	<i>Minerata</i>	Tuesday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Tuesday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe	<i>Gregory Apoor</i>	Tuesday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Tanung</i>	Tuesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
STB-125, BURNHAM, CEYLON, ADELARDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, and EUROPE via NAPLES	<i>Pri nces Alice</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Ceylon	<i>Namur</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	<i>Haimun</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, AND JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	<i>Luetow</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Thongwa</i>	Wednesday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Hangshu</i>	Thursday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Thursday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Anhui</i>	Thursday, 21st, 3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haitan</i>	Friday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Louit</i>	Friday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Friday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.O., and Tacoma	<i>Canada Maru</i>	Saturday, 23rd, Noon
Philippine Islands	<i>Fuenang</i>	Saturday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Saturday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Torillo</i>	Saturday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Chewan</i>	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Zofiro</i>	Monday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haiching</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	<i>Rumano Maru</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELARDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES (Late Letters 11 to Noon Extra postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	<i>Chila</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Island	<i>Nikka Maru</i>	Wednesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, INDIA, NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Wednesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, August 16th.

ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3
Documentary Bills—on demand	1/11 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	25 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	25 1/2
ON HONGKONG—	
On demand	208
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	48 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	149 1/2
Bank, on demand	149 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	148 1/2
Bank, on demand	149
ON RANGOON—	
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pescos	97 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	85 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	126 1/2
ON HAI PHONG—	
On demand	14 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	77 1/2
ON HANGKOW—	
On demand	77 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$52.60
SILVER, per oz.	27 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	27.12 discount
Chinese	10	27.58
Hongkong	10	27.50
Hongkong	10	27.16

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

July 26th. August 11th.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 15TH AUGUST, 1913.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$800, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$10 1/2	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 124	5 p.c.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$9 1/2	5 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$26 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
DOCKERS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$96, ad. & buy.	5 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$94, sellers	5 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$8 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 53	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 107	7 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$16, ad. & buy.	4 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$125, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	all	\$91, buyers	5 p.c.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel, Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$8 1/2, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25, sellers	9 1/2 p.c.
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$2, buyers	9 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	9 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/4	all	7 1/2, buyers	9 1/2 p.c.
INSURANCE.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$297, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$147, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$157, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$100	\$25	Tls. 137 1/2	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$786	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$190, @ Ex 73	6 1/2 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$115 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	5 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$9 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$45, buyers	7 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 88	5 1/2 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$72, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Matschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw en Industrie in Langkat	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 23, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Mining.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21	all	\$30 1/2, buyers	3 p.c.
Heavewood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	824,000	2/4	all	3/6	3 p.c.
Haut Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, sellers	3 p.c.
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	5/6	3 p.c.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10	7 1/2 p.c.
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$20, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50	all	\$20, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$97, buyers	3 p.c.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$55	3 p.c.
SEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$9, buyers	5 p.c.
Donghai Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$58 1/2	5 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$28	7 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$77 1/2	6 p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$110	3 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	all	\$55 1/2, buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$22	3 1/2 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, sellers	3 1/2 p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$25	4 p.c.
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$11, sellers	4 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	4 p.c.
Weissmann, Limited	5,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$17 1/2, sales	5 1/2 p.c.

Para Rubber in London 3/8 1/2 per lb.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial Loan	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum Par.	

VERRON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 28th August—	
11.30 a.m.—The China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.	
Tuesday, 2nd September—	
11 a.m.—Auction of H.M.S. <i>Alacrity</i> on board at H.M. Naval Yard.	
11 a.m.—Auction of H.M.S. <i>Handy</i> and H.M.S. <i>Janus</i> on board at H.M. Dockyard.	

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PRIZE COMPETITION No. 6. (AUGUST).

This month we are again offering PRIZES for "COUPLETS," or two lined rhymes. Each "Couplet" must contain one or other of the following names—

PETER, NESTLE OR KOHLER.

The name selected may be placed anywhere in the "Couplet," as long as the rhythm is preserved.

For your guidance we give you a few examples—

First invented, good Time's test,
Therefore PETER's is the best.

NESTLE's is a Chocolate, of credit and renown,
That's why there's such a lot of it, sold in the town.

Sing a Song of Chocolates, good as good can be,
PETER's, NESTLE's, KOHLER's, the appetising three.

CONDITIONS.

Every three "COUPLETS" to be accompanied by a PETER's, NESTLE's or KOHLER's Wrapper. So for one wrapper you may send more than one "Couplet."

"Couplets" may be sent in under a nom de plume, which, if a winner, will be published in the Local Papers. Your name will be treated confidentially by us.

The First Prize will be one of our WHIST WATCHES, and will be given for what we consider the best "Couplet."

Consolation Prizes consisting of Chocolate will be given for "Couplets" which we consider are deserving of such.

Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery, we reserve the right to make future use of the "Couplets" without disclosing the authors' names.

Post your attempts to Messrs. PETER's and NESTLE's, P.O. Box No. 351 Hongkong, not later than 30th August, 1913.

[34-2]

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TELEPHONE No. 135. [42-2]

ON SALE. A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

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